

HALIFAX,

AND ITS

GIBBET-LAW

Placed in a true Light.

TOGETHER

With a Description of the TOWN, the Nature of the SOIL, the Temper and Disposition of the PEOPLE, the Antiquity of its Customary LAW, and the Reasonableness thereof.

WITH

An Account of the GENTRY, and other Eminent PERSONS, Born and Inhabiting within the said TOWN, and the Liberties thereof.

WITH

Many other Matters and Things of great REMARK, never before Publish'd.

To which are added,

The Unparallel'd TRAGEDIES committed by Sir JOHN ELAND, of ELAND, and his Grand ANTAGONISTS.

HALIFAX:

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W. A. T. A. W.

W. A. T. A. W.



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TO THE
Most Noble PRINCE
T H O M A S
DUKE of LEEDS
MARQUIS of CARMARTHEN,
EARL of DANBY,
VISCOUNT LATIMER,
BARON OSBORN of KIVETON,
Knight of the Most Noble Order of the
G A R T E R,
One of His MAJESTY's Most Honourable
PRIVY COUNCIL, &c.

This small TREATISE

Is most humbly inscribed,

by His GRACE's

most obliged, and

obedient Servant,

JOHN BENTLEY.

T H E P R E F A C E.

THE Design of the ensuing Treatise is to give an impartial Account of the Foundation, Rise, and Increase of the Town of HALIFAX, both as to its Growth in Trade, Riches and Buildings; together with a just Vindication of its antient Customary Law, by which they have proceeded against all Manner of felonious Persons, apprehended and found Guilty within the Liberties thereof, that Strangers may understand its useful and necessary Practice. And also, That those who have been tinctur'd with vulgar Errors, may see Cause to retract their Mistakes.

For within this small Volume is contained many antient, but concealed Truths, faithfully unveiled and made visible to every discerning Eye.

Vulgar Errors detected, reformed, and placed in their native Light; Vice, and the Corruption of good Manners, rationally consider'd, prudently managed, and very honourably, as well as severely corrected.

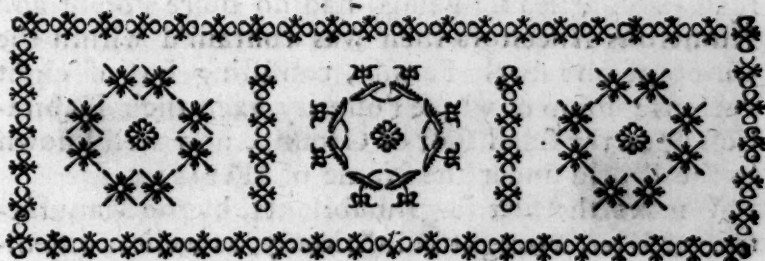
Here it is, that you'll find Art and Industry encouraged by the Noble and Ingenious, and us pleasantly rewarded with the Blessings of a propitious Providence.

Finally, Here is proposed to Consideration, such uncommon Examples of Virtue, Grandeur and Charity, as are very well worthy every Man's Imitation.

Thus having made a short Digression into the Body of the Book, I am next to acquaint the Reader, that the antient Tragedies of Sir John Eland, and his great Antagonists thereunto annexed, is here placed to oblige general Readers as well as particular Friends, thereby giving unto all a short Account of the various Dispensations of Divine Providence, which have happen'd within one and the same Neighbourhood of HALIFAX.

That Men may see and learn that there is a Reward for the Righteous, doubtless there is a God that judgeth the Earth.

Unto all which nothing more is by me needful to be added, save a modest Invitation to Buy, Read, and Commend, for you'll find nothing herein so mean and low as to merit Contempt, but many Observations both Instructive and Delightful.



HALIFAX

AND ITS

GIBBET-LAW, &c.

CHAP. I.

*Contains a Description of the Town of HALIFAX,
the Nature of the Soil, and the Temper and
Disposition of the People, &c.*



TIME and INDUSTRY, under the
Conduct of Divine Providence, gives Life
and Lustre to all human Affairs, crown-
ing their pious Endeavours with Splendor
and Success, that the Power may appear
to be His, who Ruleth the Hearts and Ways of the
Children of Men.

HENCE comes it to pass, that the most populous
Regions in this sublunary Orb, (for whose Crowns
and Scepters poor Mortals scramble, and contend with

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such

such irreconcilable Feuds) had no more Potent and Numerous Ancestors then was contain'd within the Circle of one single Family, consisting but of eight Persons; some of whose Posterity fixed their Habitation upon the small spot of Ground, now well known to the World under the Name of HALIFAX.

WHERE the first few Inhabitants, by the Manufacture of *Wool*, wrought industriously, as well as ingeniously into several sorts of Cloth, encourag'd thereunto under the indulgent Care and Encouragement from the famous Kings and Queens of this Nation, have raised themselves from the meanness of *Poverty* and *Paucity*, to *Fame*, *Riches*, and *Honour*, the sure Rewards of *Virtue* and *Diligence*, without which it had been impossible so mean and barren a Soil could have been cultivated in so many profitable Advantages as that Town now enjoys, and which in order comes next to be describ'd.

HALIFAX is situated within the Forest of *Hardwick* in the *West-Riding* of *Yorkshire*, upon a rising Ground, neither uneasy or troublesome to Travelers, Labourers, or Carriages; whether on Horseback, or by Carts and Waggon.

SKIRTED it is on the East part with a good and convenient Rivulet, or small Brook, from whence the Town gradually ascends; the Soil whereof is acknowledged to be Sandy, Cold, and Barren, but replenish'd with many wholesome and delightful Springs; these, by the diligence and industry of the Inhabitants have not only made the Ground fruitful, but also adorn'd the Place, with strong, beautiful, and well built Houses, and all other necessary Accommodations thereunto belonging.

BUT before I can make any farther Progress, I cannot, without doing Injury to so learned an Historian, omit presenting the Reader with that Description which Mr. *Camden*, in his *Britania*, gives of the beginning and increase of this now famed Mart.

“ As to the Name, (saith he) all antient Records that ever were, do give it the Name of HALIFAX,
“ the

“ the reason of which Name seems to have been this :

“ THAT at first it was a Hermitage of very great
 “ Antiquity; the Church that now is built from, or
 “ rather added to a Chappel long since Built, Con-
 “ secrated and Dedicated to St. *John* Baptist, who is
 “ stiled by some Antients, the first Father of Her-
 “ mits ; and in which Place, as they pretend, was
 “ kept the real Face of St. *John* Baptist ; hence was
 “ it Named HALIFAX, or HOLY-FACE.

“ THE Place is situate at the Foot of a mighty, and
 “ almost unascendable Rock, for so doubtless at the
 “ first it was, all overgrown with Trees, and thick
 “ Under-Woods, intermix'd with great and bulky
 “ Stones, standing very high above ground in a Dark
 “ and solemn Grove, on the Bank of a small Mur-
 “ muring Rivulet, for such Places were always chosen
 “ by Antient and Solitary Hermits, where, being re-
 “ moved far from all Human Converse, they found
 “ every Circumstance thereunto appertaining, very
 “ much to contribute to and heighten Contempla-
 “ tion, insomuch that whoever was the first that set
 “ this Place apart, (as the Face of things then stood)
 “ could not in all these parts have found out a Place
 “ of greater Privacy and Retirement.”

THUS far doth that learned Author go in refe-
 rence to the Original of the Place.

BUT were that Worthy now Living, and with his
 curious Pen to design, and make a Description of the
 Town of HALIFAX, we should largely hear of the
 great Benefits and Advantages of those Unaccessable
 Rocks and Mountains, which by Cost and Industry
 are now form'd into easy and declining Banks, out of
 whose Pregnant Bowels are produced not only good
 and excellent Stones, where-with to build strong,
 stately, and beautiful Houses, but also great plenty
 of Coals, wherewith to keep Warm and Healthful
 the several Inhabitants, the more chearfully to follow
 their several Callings.

FROM all which great Advantages, so compact is
 now the Town, and so contrived by Art, that from

the Hill which leads to and from *Wakefield*, it represents the Sign of a Cross, or rather two large Beams, laid Cross one upon another, with the left Arm rather declining; the whole consisting of four Streets, (the By-Lanes making no alteration in the Figure;) in the midst whereof stands the Market Cross with a large and plentiful Shambles.

BELOW the Shambles in the Street, towards the Church, it doth consist for the most part of *Inns* and *Wool-Shops*.

THE upper Part of the High-Street, above the Shambles, is taken up with Inns and Shops, wherein are Sold all sorts of Merchandize.

THE left Arm, as you ascend from the Cross, is kept the Market for Corn, Salt, Cheese, &c.

THE right Arm is taken up with some Shops, but most with private Dwellings, and Houses for Public Entertainment.

UNTO the Town thus described, are annex'd many walled regular Clofes, variously Chequer'd, with the different Beauties of *Corn*, and *Grass*, that from the aforesaid Heights, perhaps the most experienced and observing Traveller hath not beheld a more delightful and curious Landscape, when such Prospects are view'd in their proper Season.

THE Air is fresh and sharp, but good and wholesome, not subject to any Epidemical Diseases, to corrupt its Salubrity. A true Specimen whereof, may be received from the clear and sound Complexion of the Natives, together with their compact and well-built Bodies. Their Tempers and Dispositions are Debonair, and Ingenious, generally inclin'd to good Manners and Hospitality, giving civil and respectful Reception, not only to Strangers, but unto all others with whom they have occasion to Converse.

AT the Foot, or East-end of the Town, stands their Church, whose Fabric, as to the Out-side, is large, strong, and stately, well, and commendably Built, of well wrought Free-Stone; but the inside thereof, for Extensiveness of Room, is computed to contain

contain about ten thousand People. With ease and liberty, good contrivance there is for Decency and Order, beautified with so much exactness and curiosity of Art ; that passing by Cathedrals (the glory of the Nation) it may possibly be equal'd by some few, but not exceeded by any Parish-Church within the limits of great *Britain* and *Ireland*.

AND here also, fit occasion is given to remind the Reader of what he may find in Mr. *Camden's* History, who is pleas'd to tell us, " That above five
 " hundered Years since, this Place was noted to be
 " so Populous and Rich, that it made th^e Spiritual
 " Living a fat Parsonage, for which reason, *saieth he*,
 " Strangers gasped so much after it, till at last great
 " Complaints was made by the Grandees, that the
 " Flock was in danger to be Starv'd for want of Food,
 " in regard the present Incumbent did not understand
 " the *English* Tongue.

A French Man, one *William de Chamence*, being then their Rector, *Anno Dom. 1273.* who being promoted to the Bishopric of *Lofon*, the Rectory thereby became impropriate (as were many more on such like accounts, thro' the Policy of the New Orders of Monks and Fryars, then Multiplying in this Nation) to the use of the *Cluniac Monks*, an Order that began in the Tenth Century, and of the Priory of St. *Pancrace*, of *Lewis* in *Suffex* ; that Priory being the Gift of *William de Warren*, first Earl of *Surrey*, and confirmed by the Bull of *Gregory* the Tenth, strengthened by the Charter of K. *Edward* the First.

WHEREUPON that Priory Converted the Parsonage of HALIFAX into a Vicarige, and sent thither *Ingolard Turbate*, for the first Vicar, (and, perhaps, it may be that Earl *Warren*, who was the first Lord that Corroborated the Charter for the Custom of the Forrest of *Hardwick*.) However, under this Church of HALIFAX, and the Vicar thereof, are Twelve Chapels, with Curates thereunto belonging, to Officiate under him ; Seven whereof are *Parochial*, and two of these Seven, (*viz.*) *Heptonstal* and *Eland*, very Antient Chuntries :

Chuntries: But of these Chappels I shall say no more in this place, they being designed for part of another Chapter.

ONLY I must not omit giving you Mr. Camden's Account of the Antiquity of the Chappel commonly call'd, *The Chappel in the Briers*. Saith he, " There " is a certain Chappel in the Village of *South-Ourum*, " belonging to this Vicarage, Antiently appertain- " ing to the Family of *Cromblebottom*, of *Cromblebottom*, " and Lords of the Town, whereof afterwards the " Heirs Male failing, the Heirefs married to one of " the Family of *Lacies*, Earls of *Lincoln*, hence was it " sometimes called *Lacies Chappel*, as appeareth from " an Original Deed of Five Hundred Years Old." I the rather Note this, That a Remark may be had of the Antiquity of that once famous, but now disre- garded Sanctuary.

HAVING given Mr. Camden's Observation upon the Antiquity of this Chappel, as a Member of the Church of HALIFAX, I shall go on from hence to speak of other Eminent places, within the Town of HALIFAX, which Order requires should be mentioned next to the Church.

AND that is, a stately Free Grammar-School, whose Building is fair, fine, and large, all of Free-Stone, having besides the *School-House*, where Youth are Taught, large and convenient Apartments for the chief Master and his Family to dwell in, it being very well endowed, and always furnished with Masters very well accomplished, for that Necessary and Profitable Science.

BUT most of all famous it is for its Founder Queen *Elizabeth*, of never to be forgotten Memory, and in Honour of whom, together with a Description of the Nature of the *Soil*, and the Genius of the *People*, this following Inscription is placed over the Door.

In favorem Reipublicæ.

Terra mala, Sterillis dumetis, obsita Saxis,
 Horrida, quæ Nullis inventa est, frugibus apta,
 Sed bona gens, populus Sanctus, pietatis et ardens,
 Religionis opus tantum produxit, ut inde
 Terra bona, et possit bona gens, bene dicier, Ecce
 Sic domini terram; dominos non terra beavit,
 Elizabetha diu vivat, quæ talia Nobis
 Indulfit Monumenta, deus sic Summe Secundes
 Hoc opus ut Vigeat perq; omnia Sæcula duret
 Sic nos Christe tuo Sic Nostra dicamus honori.

Jaſta Sunt Fundam. 8 Junij.

Anno Dom. 1598.

Elizab. Regina. 40.

And may be thus Englished by way of Paraphraſe.

A Country cold, expos'd to Northern Blaſts,
 Whoſe Steril-ground on every ſide lay waſte;
 With maſſy Stones, ſharp Thorns, and Shrubs o'er
 [grown
 Where Graſs ſcarce grew, or Corn were ever ſown.
 Th' Inhabitants united Application,
 And innate Goodneſs, touch'd with true Devotion,
 A public Spirit, and pious good Intent,
 Advanced this Religious Monument.
 Hence 'tis this barren Soil may well be ſaid
 To be improv'd, the People happy made,
 Rich Soils therefore don't meliorate their Lord,
 But they thro' him may richer Crops afford.
 May *Eliza* live, who in our greateſt Want
 Confer'd upon us this her Royal Grant.
 May thou, great God, to this our poor Endeavours
 Protection give, and bleſs it with thy Favours,
 Then maugre the Envie of a perverſe Nation,
 Firm it will ſtand till th' general Conflagration,
 To thy immortal Honour, Saviour ſweet!
 Our Selves, our All, we humbly Dedicate.

ALTHOUGH

ALTHOUGH Queen *Elizabeth* was the Founder ; and that *Gilbert*, Earl of *Shrewsbury*, and *Edward Savile*, Son and Heir to Sir *Henry Savile*, Lord of *Eland* and *Skircoat*, gave betwixt them, by their Grant, dated at *Westminster*, the Fifteenth of *February*, the Thirty Seventh of *Elizabeth*, Seven Acres of Land, on which the School-House is built, and which are now improved, Appurtenances thereunto belonging. Notwithstanding all which Grants and Priviledges, the School was endowed at the sole Costs and Charges of the Town and Parish of *HALIFAX*, they settling Lands upon it betwixt Forty and Sixty Pounds of Yearly Value for ever, besides what Incomes do accrue unto the Master by Foreigners, who come thither to be Instructed.

THERE is no settled Allowance made for an Usher, but the Master is to provide one at his own Cost and Charges. And from this Royal Nursery thus Established, many pregnant, and very profitable Plants have been, and are still Transplanted to the Two Grand Seminaries of Learning, *Oxford* and *Cambridge*.

HERE it was that the Learned *Moreton*, afterwards Lord-Bishop of *Durham*, imbibed those Rudiments of Learning, which he afterwards improved to that eminent Degree, that he became both the Sword and Buckler of the Church of *England*, to Secure it from the open and secrets Attempts both of *Heretics* and *Schismatics*.

THERE is lately given to adorn and improve this School One Hundred Pounds, by Mr. *Samuel Stancliff*, a Native of this Place, and educated, and sent from this School unto the University of *Cambridge*, in Memory of whose Charity a Pillar is erected and set up in the School-house with this Inscription.

In Memory of the Reverend Mr. Samuel Stancliff descended from the Antient Family of Scarcliff, (vere Stancliff) in the Parish of HALIFAX, in the West-Riding of the County of York, sometime of St. John's College in Cambridge, and Minister of Stanmore Magna, in the County of Middlesex, who departed this Life the 12th Day of December, Ann. Dnj. 1705.

THE next thing after Learning to be Remark'd in this Town, is their manner and way of Trade, unto which their Youth, when taken from School, are chiefly Educated.

AND this their way of Education hath a principal relation to the *Woollen Manufacture*, consisting in Making, Buying, and Selling Cloth.

TO that purpose, and for the greater convenience in Managing and Promoting this their Trade.

THE Lord of the Manor hath, towards the upper End of the Town, erected a large and spacious Hall, where the Weavers, and Buyers of Cloth do Weekly meet, (namely) every *Saturday Morning*.

WHICH, according to a late determined Rule, as to Time, it is thus ordered, that betwixt the 25th of *March* and the 29th of *September*, they are precisely to begin their Market at Six o'Clock. And from the 29th of *September* to the 25th of *March*, they are not to meet till Eight o'Clock, at both which times Notice is given to all Persons concerned, by the Ringing of a Bell, publickly erected for that purpose, in a middle place, betwixt the Shambles and the Hall; and so punctual is the Rule to be observed, that a Penalty of 39 s. and 11 d. is to be levied upon any one that shall but ask the Price of a Piece of Cloth before the Bell Rings, and when the Penalty is levied, it is by common Consent distributed amongst the Poor of that Town, where the Party lives that is found Guilty.

AND at this Hall-Market, such great Quantities of undrest Cloth is Weekly Sold, that the Lord's Collector, (who hath reserved to himself a Penny *Sterling* for every Piece so Sold as a quit Rent) doth one Week with another, receive the Sum of Thirty Shillings in those Pennies, and sometimes it will advance to Forty Shillings, when Trade is open and free.

BESIDES this Hall, where undrest Cloth is Sold, there is every *Saturday* Morning, at the times above prefixed, great Quantities of colour'd Cloth, sold in the Butcher's Shambles, orderly placed on their Stalls and Sold before any other Markets do begin.

LIKEWISE on the *Saturday* Market, Merchants from *Leeds*, or their Factors, do buy great Quantities of white drest *Kerseys*, which they Transport to *Hamburg* and *Holland*: and their way of Buying this sort of Cloth is from a single Pattern of the Cloth shewed, to Contract for considerable Quantities of the same, to be delivered at a Day certain, in the following Week; or what other Time and Place they agree upon.

AND this way of Bargaining is not only observed by *Leeds* Men, and other Foreign Merchants, but many of our own Wealthy Traffickers Buy great Quantities, which they send up to *London*, and other Parts of the Nation, by which Employment great Estates have been, and are still gotten, by those who follow this way of Trading.

FURTHERMORE, For the more effectual Promoting of the Cloth Trade, there are in this Town three Market-Days, chiefly for Corn and Wool; that is to say, *Tuesdays*, *Thursdays*, and *Saturdays*; where Tradesmen may be plentifully furnished, both to manage their Callings, and to make Provision for their Families; at which times very great Returns are made, which may sufficiently discover the Vastness of the Cloth Trade, which hath here been managed, and is still carried on, thro' the Blessing of God, upon Mens honest Endeavours.

NOTHING

Nothing more remains worthy the Readers Considerations, but to close this Chapter with a short Description of the Benefit which accrues to the Town by the small River, which skirts it at the East End.

This River hath its Current from two small Rivulets, which unite at a Place call'd *Lee-Brigg*, about a Quarter of a Mile from the Town, and runs in a Semi-circle Stream from that Place to the River *Calder*, which may contain in length not above four Miles.

DURING which Space there is erected, for the use and service of the Town, in the carrying on of their Trade, 24 Mills, all of them constantly carried about by the strength of this Stream. Namely,

ELEVEN Mills for the Grinding all sorts of Corn, which discovers to us the Multitude of the Inhabitants.

EIGHT Fulling Mills, to prepare raw Cloth for the Dressers.

Two Wood Mills, for Grinding all Sorts of Wood, that is used by Dyers, whose Trade is to Dye both Wool and Cloth, and a great Trade this is, by which many have gotten, and do still get very considerable Estates.

ONE Paper Mill, chiefly employed in making such Paper, as is proper and useful to Clothworkers.

ONE Sheer-grinder's Forge, managed by an accomplished Workman, for making and grinding of Sheers for the use of the Cloth-Dressers.

ONE Mill for the Frizeing of Cloth, which is so well performed, that few come nigh it for fineness and firmness of Work.

BESIDES these Mills, there is in this Town two good Tan-Yards, to furnish the Inhabitants with Leather of all sorts, for making Shoes and Boots.

C H A P. H.

Of the Customs, or Law of HALIFAX, in reference to the Gibbet, and the Reasonableness thereof.

THE most Eminent and Learned in the Laws of our Nation, do tell us for an undeniable Maxim, *That the common Law of England, is the common Customs of the Realm.*

AND also, that when such a Custom hath obtain'd the Force of a Law, it is ever said to be *Jus non conscriptum*; in regard that it cannot be made or created, either by Charter from the King, or enacted by the Authority of King and Parliament, which are public Acts reduced into Writing, and are always Matter of Record.

BUT where Things have only a Relation to matter of Fact, consisting only in Use and Practice, it can no where be Recorded but in the Memory of Man, and the Usage of the People.

SUCH Customs being among the Learned, esteem'd as self-evident Principles, and fixed in the same Orb with the Law of Nature.

HENCE it comes to pass, and after the following Manner, hath every Custom had its Beginning, Growth, and Perfection.

WHEN any thing tending to a Public Good, is not only reasonable, but profitable in its Contrivance, privately and then successfully propounded, and brought forth into Action; this no sooner is found to be good and beneficial to the People, as having a perfect Agreement with their Necessities and Dispositions; the same is immediately put into Use and Practice, which by constant and frequent Iteration, thro' Tract of Time, doth contract the Authority of a Custom, and that continuing without any Interruptions from the Supreme Power, (time out of mind) obtains the Force of a Law.

AND

AND among all Laws, those which are grounded on Custom, have in the Judgement of all learned Writers, still carried the Pre-eminence, and obtained the Reputation of the most Perfect, most Excellent, and without Comparison, the best and most firmly obliging Law on which to found, constitute, and to preserve any Common Wealth, and doth indeed exceed, and is preferable to all others, for this undeniable Reason.

BECAUSE all written Laws which are made, either by the Edicts of Princes, or by the King and his grand Council in Parliament; these are all of them imposed upon the Subjects, and to be obeyed by them, before they have had any experimental Tryal, or Approbation of them whether they be fit and agreeable to their designed Use, and do in all Things answer the Necessities, Natures, and Dispositions of the People; or on the contrary, may impose many Inconveniences, and Prejudices upon their Liberties, especially in Things relating to common Practice betwixt Man and Man, one with another.

WHEREAS a Custom can never create any such Prejudices, in regard it never becomes a Law wherewith to bind the People, until it hath been tried, approved, and allowed of, time out of mind, without any manner of Question, Dispute or Interruption.

AND for which practical Reason, and most profitable Experience, our Sages in the Common Law of *England*, now Part of *Great Britain*, do in their Pleas, stile Custom, to be the Root and Touch-stone of all good Laws, in regard, that although it took its Beginning beyond the Memory of any living Man: yet it is daily preserved in the successive Memoirs of Living Men.

AND as the Laws of *Great Britain*, on this Side the River *Tweed*, are grounded upon divers general Customs; so likewise are there some peculiar Laws which are used in several Counties, Towns, Cities, and Lordships, within this Part of the Realm, which are built upon sundry particular Customs, appertain-

ing only to those Places, but do all of them concur in this general Custom, That in all the King's Courts, every Cause is to be determined, not by the Judges Itinerants, but by Twelve Men of the Neighbourhood, according to Antient Custom.

BUT those particular Customs, which do more immediately lead us to the Consideration of our present Case, are those Customs of *Garvel kind* in *Kent*, *Burgh English* in *Nottingham*, and several other Customs in and about the City of *London*, and were never interrupted, or call'd in question by any Acts of Parliament.

ALSO Mr. *Manwood* in his learned Discourse of Forest Laws, gives us a very satisfactory Account, both of the Antiquity of Forests, their peculiar Customs, and the Necessities of them; together with their Manner of Apprehending, Examining, and Condemning of Felons, very different from the Practice of all other Courts, and their Laws, and in whose way of customary Proceedings no Oath is required by reason of the undeniable Evidence of the Fact.

UNTO which learned Discourse the Reader is referred, as to what concerns their peculiar Terms of Art, and Methods of proceeding according to their Forest Laws. So that nothing more need to be said on that Account.

ALL which considered with a deliberate Judgment, will make way to my proceeding more uninterruptedly to give an impartial Account of the Customs of the Forest of *Hardwick*, as it hath a peculiar Relation to the Town of *HALIFAX*, and the Liberties thereunto appertaining, which you may read in the following order.

THE Inhabitants within the Forest of *Hardwick* being a mix'd People of Freeholders and Copyholders, all of them subject to the Lord of the Manor of *Wakefield*, formerly the Inheritance of the Kings of *England*, and is still part of the Dutchy of *Lancaster*, which was sometime the Inheritance of the Earl of *Warren*, &c. but now the Inheritance of his Grace the

the Duke of *Leeds*, &c. Have, and do claim a Custom by the Usage and Continuance of Time, since when is not in the Memory of Man to the contrary, as was acknowledged in the Days of King *Philip* and Queen *Mary*, who have by their Statutes of the second and 3d. of their Reigns, confirmed unto them their Usage, Custom and Freedom, to buy and sell Wool by retail, in order to the carrying on of that Manufacture, which gave an Occasion to the encouraging Custom.

That if a Felon be taken within their Liberty, with Goods stolen out or within the Liberty or Precincts of the said Forest, either Hand-habend, Backberand, or Confess-and Cloth, or any other Commodity of the Value of Thirteen Pence Half-penny, that they shall after three Markets, or meeting Days, within the Town of HALIFAX, next after such his Apprehension, and being condemned, he shall be taken to the Gibbet, and there have his Head cut off from his Body.

This is the antient Custom of HALIFAX, which ought not to be disregarded, altho' some sort of Persons have been pleased to cast a Reproach upon it, by giving to it the Characters of Rigid, Cruel, Severe and Irrational; but how justly and truly it doth merit such a Censure, is left to the Wise and Ingenious, when they have read and considered the true and right Information, both of the Nature and Disposition of the People, the Temper, Extent, and Situation of the Soil; together with the Manner of their Exercising of their several Callings, and their distance from Neighbours, it cannot but appear to them, a Thing most fitting and necessary, especially when they add thereunto, that this their Way of Proceeding is grounded upon the Law of Nations, that is to say, the Civil Law, which doth require that the Theft be laid open, and made manifest; or if you please, take it in their own Phrase, that it be *Furtum Manifestum*.

For being such, it stands in need of no Oath, to inform and convince the Judgement of the Jury.

AND to this Determination of the Civilians, doth *Bracton*, our learned common Lawyer agree; yea, and as positively confirms the same, as may be seen and read at large in his third Book, second Tract, and thirty second Chapter, in which he plainly declares, *That there is nothing more required to evidence the Truth of the Felony, than what is used in our Practice, that the Thief be taken, Hand-habend, and Backberand.* He doth only make mention of these two, as sufficient Evidence; but the Custom of the Forest of *Hardwick* hath added thereto Confession, to make the Theft more undeniable manifest.

NOR is the Felon, when apprehended, and from these Evidences condemned to die, speedily and without any further Inspection and Consideration, executed; but the whole Matter is solemnly and deliberately examined by the *Frith Burgbers*, within the same Liberty; the Extent of which Liberty ought well to be known and understood by every Reader, as it gives in Part the Occasion of the Custom, and therefore shall take Occasion to make its Description.

These Liberties have their beginning on the West, from the bounds dividing the Countries of *Yorkshire* and *Lancashire*. On the East, *Salter-Hebble Brook*, as the same runneth from *Illingworth* to the River *Calder*. On the North, it borders on the Vicarage of *Bradford*: and on the South on the Rivers of *Riburn* and *Calder*, and doth contain within its Circuit these following Towns and Hamlets,

Halifax, Ovenden, Illingworth, Mixenden, Bradshaw, Skircoat, Warley, Sowerby, Ribsworth, Luddingden, Midgley, Erringden, Heptonstall, Rottenstall, Stansfield, Cross-Stone, and Langfield.

THE Soil being much of the same Nature of all Forests, Stony, Mountaneous and Barren, but in most Places very much improved by the Populousness and great Industry of the Inhabitants.

AND out of the most wealthy, and best reputed Men for Honesty and Understanding, from among these Towns and Hamlets, they usually made Choice
for

for their Juries, by whom all Felons were tryed; a brief Account whereof you may take in the manner following.

WHEN the Felon is first Apprehended, he is forthwith brought unto the Lord's Bailiff in *Halifax*, who by Virtue of the Authority granted unto him from the Lord of the Manor of *Wakefield*, under the particular Seal appertaining to that Manor, who there keeps a common Goal in the said Town, and doth receive the Prisoner, and him there detains *In Arcta et salva Custodia*, for he hath also the keeping of the Ax, and is to be his Executioner at the Gibbet, when condemned, in order whereunto, at the Complaint of the Prosecutors, the Bailiff forthwith issues out his Summons to the Constables of four several Towns, within the said Precincts, to require four *Frith Burghers* within each Town, as Members of the said Forest, to appear before him, at, or upon a Day certain, that then and there they may make a Jury to examine such Matters of Fact as shall be alledged; and made manifest before them.

AT which their Time of Appearance, both the Felons, and the Prosecutors, are brought before them Face to Face, and the Thing stolen produced to their View, if it be Beast or Horse, or any Thing of that kind; but if it be a Thing portable, it is laid before them in the Room, where they are assembled together; and if upon Examination they do find that the Felon is not only guilty of the Goods stolen, and lying or being within their View, but also do find the Value of the Goods so stolen, to be of Thirteen Pence Half-penny, or above, then is the Felon found guilty by the said Jury; grounding that their Verdict upon the Evidence of the Goods stolen and lying before them, together with his own Confession, which in such Cases is always required, and being so found guilty, is by them condemned to be beheaded, according to Antient Custom.

BUT if upon Examination and Consideration had of the whole Matter, they do not find the Accused to be

be guilty of the Felony, the Jury acquits him, her, or them, and the Party or Parties so accused is presently set at Liberty upon Payment of his, her, or their Fees.

BUT when any Felon is found guilty, and so pronounced, published and declared by the Jury; the Bailiff immediately thereupon returns him back again into Prison, for the Space of one Week or thereabouts; not only that he may have time to prepare himself for his latter End, but also to expose him openly to the World, for the Reason following.

THERE being, as hath been said, three Meeting, or Market Days in *Halifax*, every Week, for Traffic in all sorts of Commodities, saving Cloth, which is only bought and sold on the *Saturdays*: On every such Meeting Day, the Felon is set in the public Stocks, and either upon his Back, if the Thing stolen be portable, or if not, then before his Face the Goods are so placed, that they may be noted by all Passengers. And this is done, both in Terror to others, that they may take Warning by his wicked Deeds, never to commit the like.

AND also that he being known for a Felon, it may engage any Person that hath ought against him to bring in their Accusation.

THIS is that Regal Power, which by the Kings and Queens of *England*, hath been always confirm'd to the Forest of *Hardwick* ever since the first Grant to the Lord of the Manor of *Wakefeld*, and by them hath been used and practised beyond the Memory of Man; according to the Law of Nations: Which Lords have always in their Absence, committed the Managing of the Gibbet Law unto their chief Bailiff residing in *Halifax*, as their legal Deputy, and unto whom the Lord always committed, not only the keeping of the Ax, and the Gibbet, as is before declared, but also within the Liberty of the Manor of *Wakefeld*, and within the Forest of *Hardwick*, to make Execution of all Writs and Precepts issuing not only out of the Lord's Courts, but out of any of the Kings

Kings and Queens Courts at *Westminster*, directed unto them, with this strict Obligation, that he the said chief Bailiff, do give Notice of all such Persons, as shall presume to make Arrests upon any Sheriff's Warrant, within the said Manor, and cause Affidavit of such Arrests to be made before a Master of the Dutchy, to the end, that such Persons may be banished, for entering into the said Manor without License.

AND also he hath Authority to summon the *Frith Burghers*, which *Frith Burghers*, is by *Roger Hovenden*, fol. 345, understood to be the same with that which is now called *Frank-Plodge*; a Word it is, which signifies no more in our Common Law than a Pledge or Surety that is given for every Free-Man.

FOR the Ancient Custom of *England*, saith *Bracton*, in order to the Preservation of the Public Peace, was that every Free-born Man of Fourteen Years of Age, (all Religious Persons, Clerks, Knights and their eldest Sons excepted) should find Sureties for his Faith and Obedience, and true bearing to the King and all his Subjects and Liege-men, or else be confin'd and kept in Prison.

WHEREUPON certain of the Neighbourhood was required to become bound one for another, to see to it, that each Man had his Pledge forth coming at all times, to answer for his Fidelity or his Transgression; and when required thereunto, if they brought him not forth in one and thirty Days, they were to make Satisfaction for his Offence, or suffer such Amercements, as the Lord should in the Name of his Authority from the King, think fit to impose on him.

WHICH manner of Proceeding in the Lord's Court-Leet, I thought very convenient to relate, in regard it gives very much Light and Reason, and also very great Authority to the Customary Laws of the Forest of *Hardwick*, with a very peculiar Relation to the *Gibbet* and its Law, as it hath been formerly used in *Halifax*, and for all the adjacent Parts Trading within the Circuit and Limits of the Forest of *Hardwick*,

wick, considering the Nature and Disposition of the People, as well as the Situation of the Inhabitants, which was one main Reason of the Rise of this Customary Law.

For being grown very Populous, thro' the Number of Servants, Foreigners and Strangers of all sorts, retained to assist them in their Callings, and other Services, besides the Increase of their own Children, it cannot be expected but that in the Multitude of such various Inclinations, some will prove wicked and ungovernable, for Vice and all sorts of Intemperance, are spreading Evils, apt to harden Men in all manner of wicked Practices, especially when through riotous Living, or otherwise by Misfortunes and Unsuccessful Proceedings in their Callings, they and their Families being brought into Poverty, such Persons (especially being loose Principled) are apt to fall unto stealing, and other vicious Practices, tempted thereunto by Satan and their own Wants, together with the Opportunity laid before them of taking their Neighbours Cloth from off the Tenters, which they conclude may be done without Discovery, in regard those Tenters are at some Distance from their Houses, and their Houses at a much greater Distance from Neighbours, to discover their Wickedness, which thing hath but given too frequent occasion unto Men who want means to supply their extravagant Expenses, to rob honest Men, and most commonly they do it unto those who are least able to bear the loss; and because of their Inability, cannot prosecute such Felons at the Common Law, according to their Merit, if they should do it, what by reason of their Distance from the Place of the Assizes, which is held but twice in the Year, and are also so vastly Expensive, that they have neither Money nor Leisure wherewith to prosecute the Felon: Besides, well knowing that if they should do it, they do but spend their time and their Money, to recover those Goods they must never enjoy, as being forfeited to the Crown; which Neglect, hath indeed increased the Number of Thieves.

ALL which Hazards and Inconveniencies, coming to the Knowledge of the gracious Kings of this Realm gave occasion to the Contrivance and Allowance of this customary Law, which doth in reality prevent all sorts of Misfortunes and Casualties, so far as human Wisdom and Power can extend; endeavouring to secure every Man in his Rights, Liberties and Properties, according to the ancient Customs of *England*, most commonly confirmed unto them by *Magna Charta*; and such a Contrivance it is, as is both equitable and just in all its Proceedings betwixt Party and Party, for by this Custom every Felon is tried by his Neighbours, and is himself and his stolen Goods, the only Evidences against him, not only to make his Condemnation just and equitable, but also in some Respect, according to the Law of God, to make Restitution by permitting the Party injured, to have his Goods restored to him again, with as little loss and damage, as can be contrived; to the great Encouragement of the Honest and Industrious, and as a great Terror to the Wicked and Evil-Doers.

FURTHERMORE, this Way and Manner of Proceeding with Felons, cannot in Reason be condemned for unjust and unequitable in passing the Sentence of Death upon them, for stealing to the Value of Thirteen Pence Half-penny, in regard it is a known received Maxim, that the Common Law is grounded upon Reason, and so is undeniable: Now by the Common Law, it is Felony and Death, for any Person to steal a thing which is above the Value of Twelve Pence, on a verbal Proof; surely then it must needs pass undeniable, that it ought to be Felony and Death to him that steals any thing above the Value of Thirteen Pence Half-penny: More especially ought it to be so, where the Person is remarkably known and taken in the Fact, hath the Goods brought in for Evidence against him, and the Truth thereof confirmed by his own Confession; this is a matter of Fact which cannot be denied by any prudent and considering Persons: And in regard Con-

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sideration

consideration is the Root from whence springs and grows up all Customs, the Ground of all Uses, the Reason of all Right, and the Cause and Occasion of all Duties; certainly then it must necessarily follow.

THAT those Considerations, which laid the Foundation of this Forest customary Law, must needs be allowed to be just and equitable, as well as necessary, because it carries in the Body of it a real Intention to preserve the Peace and Right of the King and his Subjects; the promoting, strengthening, and encouraging the most substantial Manufacture of the Nation.

By Vertue and under the Protection of this Custom, them that are Rich, are encouraged with Freedom and Security to lay out their Money, to imploy and set at work those that are poor and necessitous, to prevent them and their Families from becoming burthensome to the Country.

And on the other side, through the Plenty of Work, them that are Poor, are made happy Instruments, through their industrious Labours, of promoting the Peace and Wealth of the Commonwealth, and oftentimes it becomes instrumental of raising themselves and Families from Meanness and Poverty, to the increase of Riches and Plenty.

ALL which good Intentions and Undertakings, can never attain their true and proper Ends, without the Assistance and Security, as well as Protection from such just Laws, whose speedy Execution, not only cuts off all feionious and wicked Persons; but doth likewise faithfully restore to every Man his Own, without much Loss or Damage. The Sense whereof should engage every honest Tradesman, not to traduce and censure with hard Names this most Ancient Custom, but highly to applaud its Benefits and Privileges, in keeping them under safety, while they enjoy the Fruits of their Labours in Peace and Quietness.

NOR indeed can the Wise and Prudent, altho' no Traders in Cloth, pass rash Censures to the condemnation

demnation of this customary Law, when they reflect upon that grand Maxim, That every Man's particular Interest is involved in the good of the whole; and that by Judgment and Justice the Throne is established, and where these are wanting Piety and Honesty insensibly decay, and all Sin and Wickedness continue prosperous and successful.

BESIDES such Men may consider that this kind of customary Law, is no new Thing, lately sprung out of the Heads of angry, covetous, self-ended and contentious Men, but it is a Law which hath been practised in this Part of *Great-Britain* before the *Norman* Conquest, and during the time of the *Saxons*; and hath also its further Confirmation by the Practice of all the *European* Nations; insomuch that we need travel no further for a present Proof, then to the *Highlands* in the North Part of this Island of *Great-Britain*, still continued to our present Age, where many Lords have within their Manors, *Furca* & *Fossa*, for the Punishment and Execution of Felons, taken within their Jurisdiction, and all of them grounded upon ancient Custom.

WHICH manner of proceeding is the rather to be noted, in that it not only gives Confirmation to the Custom of the Forest of *Hard-wick*, as being no Novel, and an impracticable Device; but also in that it bespeaks the Noble and more Generous way of putting Felons to Death, not hanging them by the Neck, as is done to most contemptible Animals, but by severing their Heads from their Bodies with an Ax, after the Manner of their Engine called the *Scottish Maiden*, in their vulgar Language. A Death so brave and manly, that many Persons of knightly Order, have petitioned the Kings of *England*, that they might be honour'd with that Death, when condemn'd to suffer for their treasonable Offences.

FINALLY, and utterly to put to silence all cavilling Objections, for in this Case nothing ought to be omitted that can evidence the Christian Prudence of this customary Law, I will in a few Instances, declare
with

with what Certainty, and Religious Charity they have all along proceeded against every Felon which was brought before the Jury.

First. They are ascertained of his Person, and that he is really the Man that hath committed the Felony, altho' he should stubbornly, and with a bold Face deny his Name; and this is done, by his being either taken in the very committing of the Fact, or else that he is found with the Goods about him, or under his Custody; undeniable Assurance, that he is guilty of the Felony, although his Name be concealed.

Secondly. To Ascertain the Fact beyond all doubtful Disputation, their Law hath these Limitations, that the Felon must be taken *Hand-habend*, that is, having his Hand in, or being found in the very Act of Stealing, or *Back-berand*, that is having the Thing stolen, either upon his Back, or somewhere else about him carrying it away, and doth refuse when asked to tell where he had it, or how he came by the same; nor doth produce any Witness to testify for him, how he came by such Things; but seeks to evade the Truth of the Matter, by trivial Excuses, various Reports, and dubious Stories, alledging sometimes one thing, and by and by contradicting himself, saying he had it from this and the other Man, naming several Persons, and several Places, thereby giving just occasion of Suspicion that he is a Thief: Or else he is found out and discover'd by his own free Confession, and unforced, that he is really the Person which did steal the Thing for which he was apprehended and now accused.

Thirdly, They are very prudent and merciful in their Manner of Proceeding, in not altogether following the strict Rule of the Law, but put the Value of Thirteen Pence Half Penny, upon the thing stolen, and if, at the Judgement of the Jury, it be but at the utmost Value worth Thirteen Pence Half Penny, and no more, or of less Value, by this Custom, they are to acquit the Felon, and he shall not Die for it.

Fourthly.

Fourthly, This their Customary Law, is only against Theft, which declares it to be calculated only and on purpose for this Meridian, to secure all Industrious Tradesmen in the Woollen-Manufacture : And such a manner of Theft it must be, which doth occasion their Custom to be grounded on the Law of Nations, called *Furtum Manifestum*, or *Manifest Theft* ; for the Thing Stolen, as hath been said, must be produced before the Jury, to bear Evidence against the Felon.

Lastly, As touching the manner of the Felon's Death, you'll find Great Kindness and Christian Compassion to be discovered : In that he hath six Days allow'd him after his Condemnation to prepare himself by the best Means he can devise, or shall make choice of, to fit, and prepare himself for his latter End religiously and devoutly, as being well assured that his Death is unavoidable.

ALL which Prudent, Christian, and Neighbourly Proceedings, bespeak very wise and deep Consideration to have been exercis'd, in contriving and framing this Customary Law, in regard that like all other necessary and wholesome Laws, it doth command and require, that right be done to all the King's Liege People.

It forbids, and corrects, that which is unlawful, and unjust, in order to the Preservation and Security of every Man's Right and Property ; otherwise, if some Men were not kept in Awe, and under the Obedience of such Laws, they would soon become as Ungovernable as the wild Rangers of the Wilderness, Mercilessly Devouring one another : Nor, on the other side, would some Men's Tempers suffer them to Condemn, and take away the Lives of their Fellow Creatures, altho' justly deserving Death by the Laws both of God and Man, if they were not commanded and compelled thereunto, by the Power and Rules of the Law. On which Account was Care taken, that this Customary Law of *Halifax*, should carry in it the Power of Compulsion, in reference

both to the Prosecutors, the Felon, and the Jury, and doth strongly imply it to be of Regal and Legislative Authority.

HAVING already given in an Abstract by what Power the Bailiff Summons the Jury, and after what Manner they proceed against the Felon; together with the Issue, that befalls both the Innocent and Guilty Felons. Nothing is further remaining to be spoken to, on that Occasion, but to give a short Narrative how far this Law is compulsory to the Prosecutors. And thus it is.

THIS Custom doth require that every Man who hath any Goods Stolen within this Liberty, and shall secretly, without making any public Report thereof, by his own Industry, or the additional help of some private Friend, and Neighbours, hath not only discovered the Felon, but secured the Goods, he must not, by any underhand, or private Contract, receive his Goods again, without Prosecuting the Felon; but he is, by this Customary Law, bound and obliged to bring the Felon, together with what Goods he hath Stolen, to some of the Lord's Bailiffs, within the Manor of *Wakefield*, who presently sends away the Felon, and the things Stolen to the chief Bailiff in *Halifax*; and there, before the Prosecutor can get his Goods again, he must Prosecute the Felon according to Ancient Custom; otherwise if he refuse to Prosecute, he will not only forfeit his Goods to the Lord, but run the danger of being accused of Theft-boot, for his private Connivance and Agreement, with the Felon. Thus, and according to this Manner, is the Prosecutor compel'd by this Law to pursue the Felon, and this Way of preventing underhand Practices and Collusions, gives great Encouragement as well as Security to all Tradesmen against all manner of Felonious Practices.

FROM all which, it may rightly and truly be concluded, that this Custom really consists more of Terror than Tyranny, of a National Profit, than any Private Interest, and all along, like all other
ancient

ancient and good Customs, hath appeared to carry along with it, the universal Consent and Compliance of the whole Land; in that there never was yet known any Legal Complaints exhibited against it in any Public or Private Sessions, nor before any Judges of Assizes, held at *York* for the same County; nor never any Complaints exhibited against it unto the High Court of Parliament in any King's Reign.

BUT on the contrary, there hath been given to it great Assurance and Manifestation of the extraordinary Regard which the Kings of *England*, and their Legal Courts, and Great Officers therein, have always had to this good and necessary Custom, doth particularly appear, in that the Coroners have it given in Charge, as part of their Office and Duty, that after any Felon hath been condemn'd, and Executed, they do forthwith repair to the Town of *Halifax*, and there Summon a Jury of Twelve Men before them, and sometimes the same Jury that Condemn'd the Felon, unto whom he administers an Oath, Obliging them to give in a true and perfect Verdict, relating the Matter of Fact, for which the said Felon was Executed, to the intent that a Record may be made thereof in the *Crown-Office*, to testify the King's Allowance and Corroboration of their Customary Law. And that the same may be continued for the good Security and Benefit of his Subjects, and their Successors, who in these Parts do Practice the Art and Mystery of Clothing; which Gracious and Sage Proceedings of the Coroner in this matter ought, one would think, to abate in all considering Mens Minds, that Edge of Acrimony, which hath provoked Malicious and Prejudiced Persons to whet and let loose their Tongues to Revile and Debase this Laudable and Necessary Custom.

BUT Reason, and more prudent Thoughts having, some time since, driven its furious Adversaries from the Railing Post, they have invented and started two Objections, by which they doubt not but utterly to over-throw its Usage.

First, They urge, *That the Thing itself is now wholly suspended, and its Power l. st in so long a Tract of Time, in which it hath not been used, Time having eaten out its Power.*

Secondly, They alledge, *The Manner of its Proceedings to be illegal, in that their Juries are not sworn.*

THESE are the two Pillars on which they build their Objections, but do not doubt but that the Reader will find them Sandy and Weak ; Things of no Moment in this Case, when he hath perused the Answers that shall be made unto them in Order.

As to the First, *That Tract of Time hath suspended its Power for want of Usage* : It is answered the Weakness of this Objection will appear to any Reader that rightly considers the Time, and the Manner of its Suspension.

As to Time, it was done in that Season, when the Nation was unsettled, and in a hurry, thro' the Rage and Tumults of War ; so no proper Season for Regulation of Laws, which requires Calmness, and a Sedate Temper of Mind.

AND as to the Manner of doing it, this being a Custom beyond any Date, and confirm'd by the successive Kings of *England*, it can neither be *superseeded* nor *suspended*, without an Act of Parliament ; and was really the Error of those Times, as well as their not understanding the Merit of the Cause, that gives still Life and Being to this Dutchy Custom, which cannot be destroyed without an Act of Parliament : For if our Civil Privileges and Liberties, allow'd unto us by the Consent of King and People, were not to stand firm and untouched, until suspended by the Public Acts of King and Parliament, the Nation would be in a very precarious Condition, as to all its Laws, Privileges, and Liberties.

AND now, after all that hath been said in Answer to this first Objection, if some Mens Humours do

do still incline them to follow the Bias of their own Wills, all I have, or indeed is necessary to be said as to their Conviction, is only to put them in mind that the Foundation of this Custom is Regal, and then the old Maxim cannot but superseed their rash Judgments, and engage them to own this undeniable Truth, that *Nullum tempus occurit Regi*.

As to the second Objection, *That the Jury was not sworn, and so their Act is illegal*.

It is answered, That common Reason and their own Experience, one would think, should tell them, That a Man need not Swear he believes that to be true, which the common Consent of others, and his own Eyes, and Ears, confirms to him the Truth thereof.

Nor would it appear less Ridiculous, when a Man hath a Bullock, or a Horse placed before him, if another would not give Credit to his Word, that this is an Ox, and that a Horse except he Swear to the difference, both which instances together, with the free Confession of the Felon, are the Fundamental Evidences, upon which the Jury ground their determinate Sentence; and are in themselves so clear and convincing, that they stand in need of no Oath to guide and regulate their Judgments.

For an Oath, according to the Rule of Sacred Writ, is then only necessary, when things are doubtful and controverted to put an end to all Strife and Contention, which in this plain matter of Fact, and free Confession of the Felon is needless to be required.

True it is, That in Matters of *Meum* and *Tuum*, where things are Doubtful and Intricate, and where Interest and Relation in any kind, may be apt to warp Mens Judgments; in such a Case it is not convenient, but necessary, that an Oath be administered to such a concerned Jury, in regard the Awe of Human Laws, and the Loss of their Reputation in the World, may have a greater Influence upon some Mens Consciences than the Fear of God and a future Judgment.

BUT

BUT to put the Matter beyond Dispute, That an Oath is not essentially necessary to a Jurymen, when he is to give his Definitive Sentence, even in Matters of the greatest Moment of Life and Death, and that according to the Laws and Usages of this Nation is clear from this well known Instance and Example.

IN the Trial of a Peer of the Realm, where his Jury gives their Determinate Judgment and Sentence only upon their Honour, and not from the binding Power of an Oath: And I hope none will deny but that all Conscientious Men value the Honour of their Souls, as much in the Sight of God and Man, as the greatest Peer of the Realm; for so was the Opinion of the Grave, Learned, and most Faithful Counsellor, the Lord Chancellor *Edgerton*, as appears in the following Case.

WHEN a Matter of Moment was propounded to the Judges, in which their positive Judgments were required, and they Scrupling to do it, because they were not upon the Bench, and under the Power of an Oath. This Great Man makes unto them this smart Reply, saying, *Your Determination in this Case is not to be doubted of, altho' there be no Oath at all, for except Men of Knowledge, Antiquity of Years, and of a good Repute, do not fear God, and his Judgments, even out of a Religious Conscience, which is Frænum ante Peccatum, & Flagrum post Peccatum, it may justly be doubted, that the External Ceremony of adding a Book to kiss would little avail.*

HE that Reads this remarkable Instance, and compares it with the Qualities, Estates, and Conditions of all Jurymen, that professeth Godliness, and lives in great Repute amongst their Neighbours, cannot but conclude it to be a want of Charity in themselves to question the Justice and Integrity of their Proceedings, especially in this Case, where the Thing itself, and the Manner of Proceedings are self-evident and undeniable.

So that nothing more remains to be added in Justification of this advantageous and necessary Custom,

tom, save a plain and full Narrative of the Matter of Fact, which will give both Light and Lustre to its Proceedings, and is reserved for the Subject of the following Chapter.



C H A P. III.

Containing a true and full Narrative of the Manner of Trying Felons at Halifax, in the Forest of Hardwick, within the Manor of Wakefield, as the same hath been managed in all Times by Past. Together with a Relation after what Manner they were Executed at the Gibbet.



T being the Condescending Practice of the Supreme Authority of this Nation, to cause to be put in Print the several Trials and Proceedings in Law against all such Offenders, as have designed the overthrow of Church and State to the end that all their loving Subjects may not only be informed, touching the Merit of the Cause, for which such Offenders have been Condemned, and Executed.

BUT also to remain an indelible Caution unto Men of Corrupt Principles, so to consider, and take heed to their ways, as carefully to avoid all Occasions which may tempt them to commit the like Crimes; and likewise to preserve and secure all honest Minds stedfast and sincere in their Faith and Loyalty.

IN Imitation of which Grand and Gracious Example; and that the Justice and Equity, as well as Necessity of the *Gibbet-Law*, may appear unto all Men, as the same hath been Practised within the Town of *Halifax*, is the Design of this Chapter, in
which

which will be represented a true, perfect, and impartial Narrative of the Trials, Condemnation, and Execution of the last Malefactors, who suffered at the said Gibbet, which said Execution being, by some Persons in that Age, judged to be too severe; thence came it to pass, that the Gibbet, and the Customary Law, for the Forest of *Hardwick*, got its Suspension.

BUT whether their Complaints were just and reasonable, is left to the Reader's Judgment, when he hath perused the following Matter of Fact, and the Equity of their Trials.

A true and impartial Narrative of the Trials of *Abraham Wilkinson*, *John Wilkinson*, and *Anthony Mitchell*, for Felony, by them committed within the Forest of *Hardwick*, and Liberty of *Halifax*.

ABOUT the latter End of *April*, *Ann. Dom.* 1650; *Abraham Wilkinson*, *John Wilkinson*, and *Anthony Mitchell*, were apprehended within the Manor of *Wakefield*, and the Liberties of *Halifax*, for divers Felonious Practices, and brought, or caused to be brought into the Custody of the chief Bailiff of *Halifax*, in order to have their Trials, for Acquittal, or Condemnation, according to the Custom of the Forest of *Hardwick*.

At the Complaint and Prosecution of

Samuel Colbeck, of *Warley*, within the Liberty of *Halifax*.

John Fielden, of *Stansfield*, within the said Liberty: And

John Cusforth, of *Durker*, in the Parish of *Sandall*, within the Manor of *Wakefield*.

THESE abovesaid Felonious Persons, being, upon the Information of the aforesaid Prosecutors, taken

ken into safe Custody by the chief Bailiff of *Halifax*. He, the said Bailiff, by Virtue of his Office, and according to the Custom of the Forest of *Hardwick*, did forthwith Issue forth his Summons to the several Constables of *Halifax*, *Sowerby*, *Warley*, and *Skircoat*, charging and requiring them, That without fail, they make their Appearance, with each of them four Men of the most Antient, Intelligent, and of the best Ability, within their several Constableries, at his House in *Halifax*, at, or upon the twenty seventh Day of *April*, in the Year of our Lord one thousand six hundred and fifty, to Hear, Examine, and Determine the several Cases, betwixt the Prosecutors, and the aforesaid Felons.

ACCORDINGLY, at the Day prefixed, the several Constables did make their Appearance at the Bailiff's House, with each of them Four substantial Inhabitants, whose Names are as follow.

The NAMES of the JURORS.

Halifax Jurors.	{	James Holland,	Sowerby Jurors.	{	Francis Priestley.
		Richard Nicolls,			Henry Ryley,
		Isaac Hooker,			James Dobson,
		John Exley.			Joseph Priestley.
Warley Jurors.	{	John Ryalls,	Skircoat Jurors.	{	James Whitaker,
		Michael Wood,			James Ellifon,
		John Holdsworth,			Anth. Waterhouse,
		Henry Mirriel.			Thomas Gill.

THESE Sixteen, being by the Bailiff empanneled into a Jury, in a convenient Room at his House, according unto Custom, whither the Felons and their Prosecutors being brought Face to Face before them,

them, as also the Stolen Goods, to be by them Viewed, Examined, and Apprized.

THE Bailiff on the said Day, being the twenty seventh Day of *April*, in the Year aforesaid. Thus, and in the following Manner, opens unto them the Occasion of their Summons.

“ Neighbours and Friends,

“**Y**O U are Summoned hither, and Empannel’d according to the Antient Custom of the Forest of *Hardwick*, and by Virtue thereof, you are required to make diligent search and inquiry into such Complaints as are brought against the Felons, concerning the Goods that are set before you, and to make such just, equitable, and faithful Determination betwixt Party and Party, as you will Answer it between God and your own Consciences.”

WHICH said, the several Informations were brought in, and alledged against them, in Manner and Form following,

The Information of Samuel Colbeck, of Warley.

“ *The Informant saith and affirmeth, That upon Tuesday the Nineteenth of April, one thousand six hundred and fifty, he had Feloniously taken off from his Tenters, by Abraham Wilkinson, John Wilkinson, and Anthony Mitchell, sixteen Yards of Russet colour’d Kersey, part of which Cloth you have here before you, and of which you are to inquire of its Worth and Value, and take their Confession here before you.*”

The Information of John Cusforth, of Durker, in Sandall Parish.

“ *This Informant saith and affirmeth, That Abraham Wilkinson, and Anthony Mitchell, did Feloniously take*
“ off

“ off from *Durker-Green*, the seventeenth Day of *April*, one thousand six hundred and fifty, at Night,
 “ one black Colt, which Colt, as well as the Prisoners, are here presented before you; and also
 “ at the same Time, one other grey Colt, belonging to *Paul Johnson*, of *Durker*, was Feloniously
 “ taken by these Men, at the same Time, from off
 “ *Durker-Green*, and is here produced to your View.”

The Information of John Fielden, of Stansfield.

“ *This Informant saith and doth affirm*, That he had
 “ one whole Kersey Piece, Feloniously taken from
 “ the Tenters, at *Brereley-Hall*, by *Abraham Wilkinson*,
 “ about *Christmas* last, which he, the said *John*
 “ *Fielden*, hath found in the Hands of *Thomas Brown*,
 “ Bailiff, in *Wakefield*; six Yards of which Kersey
 “ being died Cinamon Colour, and eight Yards
 “ thereof White, and Frized for Blankets, which
 “ died Piece he affirms, That *Isaac Gibson's* Wife,
 “ of *Wakefela*, did affirm to the said *Fielden*, that
 “ *Abraham Wilkinson* did deliver it unto her; also
 “ *William Ellison's* Wife doth affirm the same, and
 “ *John Roberts* doth affirm, That he knoweth the
 “ Man, and his Name to be *Abraham Wilkinson*.”

THESE three several Informations being thus given in to the Jury, *Abraham Wilkinson*, the Felon, accused by *Fielden*, craved leave, before they entered into other Matters, to be heard as to that Information, which being allow'd; he, the said *Abraham Wilkinson*, openly declared, That he did not confess the aforesaid Piece unto *Gibson's* Wife; but saith, That he was by and present when *John Spencer*, a Soldier, in *Chesterfield* did deliver the said Piece unto *Gibson's* Wife.

THEREUPON some Debates arising amongst the Jurymen, touching *Abraham Wilkinson's* reply to the last Information: After some mature Consideration, the Jury, as is Customary in such Cases, did adjourn

journal themselves, unto the thirtieth day of *April*, resolving that Day fully to give in their Verdict.

AND accordingly, on the said thirtieth of *April*, they met together again at the Bailiff's House; together with the Informers, Felons, and Stolen Goods, some whereof were placed before them in the Room, and the rest in such convenient Places where the Jury might View them.

AND after a full Examination, and hearing of the whole Matter, they, with united Consent, gave in their Verdict in Writing in the Words following,

An Inquisition taken at Halifax, the twenty seventh and the thirtieth Days of April, 1650, upon certain Informations hereunto annexed.

To the Complaint of Samuel Colbeck, &c.

“ We whose Names are hereunto Subscribed, being Summoned, and Empannel'd, according to Ancient Custom; do find, by the Confession of *Abraham Wilkinson* of *Sowerby*, within the Liberty of *Halifax*, being Apprehended and Taken, That he, the said *Abraham Wilkinson*, took the Cloth in the Information mentioned, with the Assistance of his Brother, *John Wilkinson*, from off the Tenter of *Samuel Colbeck*, in *Warley*, being sixteen Yards of Ruffet colour'd Kersey, nine Yards at the least thereof, being brought before us, with the Prisoner, the said *Samuel Colbeck* doth affirm to be his own Cloth, and part of the sixteen Yards aforesaid, and is so confessed to be by the Prisoner, which nine Yards we do value and apprise to be worth nine Shillings at the least.”

To the Complaint and Information of John Cusforth, &c.

“ We, the aforesaid Empanneled Jury, do find, by the free Confession of *Anthony Mitchell*, that *John Wilkinson*, did take the Black Colt of *John Cusforth's*,
“ from

" from *Durker Green*, and that himself and *Abraham*
 " *Wilkinson* were there present at the same Time; and
 " also that *Anthony Mitchell* himself did sell the afore-
 " said Colt to *Simeon Helliwell*, near *Hepton-Brigg*,
 " for Forty eight Shillings, whereof he received in
 " part Twenty seven Shillings, and we do apprise
 " and value the same Colt to be worth Forty eight
 " Shillings. Likewise, we do find, by the Confession of
 " the aforesaid *Anthony Mitchell*, that *Abraham Wilkin-*
 " *son* did take the Grey Colt of *Paul Johnson's*, from
 " off *Durker Green* aforesaid, and that *John Wilkin-*
 " *son* was with his Brother *Abraham Wilkinson*, when he
 " took him, and that the said *Anthony Mitchell* was
 " by and present when *Abraham* did stay and bridle
 " the Grey Colt: Also he confesseth, That himself
 " and *John Wilkinson* did leave the said Colt with
 " *George Harrison* of *Norland*, which Colt we have
 " seen, and do value and apprise him at three
 " Pound."

The Determinate Sentence.

" The Prisoners, that is to say *Abraham Wilkinson*,
 " and *Anthony Mitchell*, being apprehended within the
 " Liberty of *Halifax*, and brought before us, with
 " nine Yards of Cloth, as aforesaid, and the two
 " Colts above-mentioned; which Cloth we apprizd
 " to Nine Shillings, and the Black Colt to Forty
 " eight Shillings, and the Grey Colt to Three
 " Pounds. All which aforesaid being Feloniously
 " taken from the aforesaid Persons, and found with
 " the said Prisoners.

" By the Antient Custom and Liberty of *Halifax*,
 " whereof the Memory of Man is not to the contra-
 " ry, the said *Abraham Wilkinson* and *Anthony Mitchell*,
 " are to suffer Death, by having their Heads severed
 " and cut off from their Bodies, at *Halifax* Gibbet,
 " unto which Verdict we Subscribe our Names, the
 " thirtieth of *April*, one thousand six hundered and
 " fifty."

H

James

James Holland,	John Ryalls,
Richard Niccols,	Michael Wood,
Isaac Hooker,	John Holdsworth,
John Exley,	Henry Mirriel,
Francis Priestley,	James Whitaker,
Henry Ryley,	James Ellifon,
James Dobson,	Anthony Waterhouse,
Joseph Priestley.	Thomas Gill.

The Manner of Execution.

THE Prisoner being brought to the Scaffold by the Bailiff, the Ax being drawn up by a Pulley, and fasten'd with a Pin to the Side of the Scaffold; the Bailiff, the Jurors, and the Minister chosen by the Prisoner, being always upon the Scaffold with the Prisoner, in the most solemn Manner.

AFTER the Minister hath finish'd his Ministerial-Office, and Christian-Duty: If it was a Horse, an Ox, or Cow, &c. that was taken with the Prisoner, it was thither brought along with him to the Place of Execution, and fasten'd by a Cord to the Pin that stay'd the Block, so that when the Time of the Execution came (which was known by the Jurors holding up one of their Hands) the Bailiff, or his Servant, whipping the Beast, the Pin was pluck'd out, and Execution done.

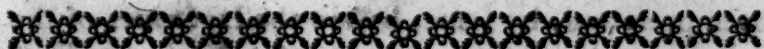
BUT if there be no Beast in the Felon's Case, then the Bailiff, or his Servant, cut the Rope.

And as under the Law Places of Refuge were appointed, so in like manner, here at Halifax, it is the Custom.

THAT if the Felon, after his Apprehension, or in his going to Execution, happen to make his Escape out of the Forest of *Hardwick*, which Liberty, on the East-end of the Town, doth not extend above the breadth of a small River. On the North about six hundred Paces. On the South above a Mile: But on the West about ten Miles.

AND if such an Escape be made, the Bailiff of *Halifax* hath no Power to apprehend him out of his Liberty; but if ever the Felon come again into the Liberty of *Hardwick*, and be taken, he is certainly Executed.

AN Example whereof is continued in Memory of one *Lacy*, who made his Escape, and lived seven Years out of the Liberty, who after that Time coming boldly within the Liberty of *Hardwick*, was retaken and Executed upon his former Verdict of Condemnation.



C H A P. IV.

In which is contained an Account of the Gentry, and other Eminent Persons of sundry Professions within the Precincts of Halifax.

 T being the universal Opinion of the Virtuous, and Learned Part of Mankind, that an Historical Narrative, containing the Lives and Manners of Men, Eminent for Parts and Piety, would prove a most excellent, and very practical Comment upon the Holy Text.

IN regard, it would either powerfully ingage others to be Pious and Sober, or put a Check upon and deter the most Profligate from following their Vicious Inclinations.

THIS is a great and very experienc'd Truth, and so efficacious, that having obtain'd the Subscription and Approbation of former Times, it is much to be hoped it may become acceptable unto, and submissively acquiesc'd in by this Knowing and Critical Age.

FOR to borrow (without Offence) the Elegant Character which St. Paul gives of *Abel*, and the rest of those Worthies he has Recorded, *Heb. xi. That being Dead, they yet speak Instructions to us from their Lives; and surely a way of Preaching it is, that cannot be Corrupted with secular Interests, Partiality, or Hypocrisy, in regard they are those Unbias'd Mercuries, Erected by the Conduct of a propitious Providence, to point the gazing Eyes of wandering Minds into the narrow Paths, which lead unto Eternal Life.*

THIS, undoubtedly, is such a practical and easy Method of Learning our Master's Will, by observing the Lives of the Virtuous, and Prudent, that it hath been preferred, by some, before the Doctrines of the School and the Pulpit. Hence came it to pass, That the Fathers of old took such care in every Age to transmit unto Posterity the Names and Acts of famous Men.

BORROWING their Example herein, from the Writings of the Holy Bible, those infallible Records of Holy Living, and where Piety and Virtue are made legible to all Devout and Attentive Readers.

WHICH sacred Practice, being well pondered within our Minds, it cannot but prove an Act very Pleasing, as well as Profitable, not only to have such Monuments of Virtue presented to our View; but also to have them deeply Imprinted upon our Minds; not suffering their Works to remain as useless Ornaments to Grace our Libraries, but to make their Virtues the Companions of our Lives, to provoke us unto Love, and good Works. FOR

FOR certainly he who hath such faithful Intelligencers under his Command, he doth in this single Point of Grandeur exceed the greatest Monarchs of the East, in that he is daily served by the best of Mutes, that neither can, nor will flatter him, with the gilded Phrases of Art, or the soft, and sly Insinuations of an Hypocritical Dissembler, in regard these have been those Industrious Seedsmen, which have enriched the Ages that are past, with Peace, Piety, and Plenty; so 'tis both hoped, and desired that the present Generation will not suffer their Virtues to Perish in the Grave of Oblivion.

AND that none may excuse their Sloth, for want of proper and engaging Examples of Vertue, and Charity: It is the Design of this Chapter to present the Reader with a Catalogue of such Worthies as were Born and Lived within the Liberties of *Halifax*, that in their proper Order they may appear as so many Impartial and Practical Evidences of the Blessings of Providence, abundantly vouchsafed to that Town, and Parish, in giving, and continuing to them a Succession, in every returning Age, Men so Useful, and Ornamental to their Generations, under the several Qualifications of Prudent Gentry, Excellent Divines, Lawyers, and Physicians, all of them Men of known Worth and Integrity: Together, with vast Numbers of Rich and Eminent Tradesmen, intermixt with some very Ingenious Mechanics.

AND unto which we cannot omit being added, it being the Crown, and Glory of Christianity in general, as well as in a peculiar Manner the Blessing of this Parish. Men of Piety, and great Charity, who by their Liberal Benefactions have made large Provision, as well for the Souls of the Rich, as for both the Bodies, and Souls of the Poor.

INASMUCH, that what *Plutarch* said Mistakingly of the Kindness of Fortune to the City of *Rome* (in making that her God) that she quickly flew over the large, and rich Territories of *Persia*, and other more splendid parts of the World; but coming to *Rome* she pluck'd

pluck'd off, and lay aside her Wings, resolving there to take up her rest, because there she found so much Piety, Industry, and Moderation.

Which Elegancy of Expressions, I hope, I may, without Offence either to God, or Man, make it thus far applicatory, in gratefully declaring the Blessings of Providence to us: That its peculiar Donatives are after so remarkable a Manner vouchsafed unto *Halifax*, and the Places within its Precincts, that it seems Stationary to this Northern Climate; if our Sins (which God forbid) do not provoke him to forsake us. To that gracious Design we may add to the Rules of Holy Writ, the Answer King *Ochus* made to his Son, who asked him, by what Methods a Prince might best preserve and enrich his Kingdom? He made him this short, but full Answer, *That Piety towards God; Justice and Equity towards Men, would certainly preserve any People from Ruin and Destruction; and would also so powerfully influence the Natures, and Dispositions of Men, that by Industry and Observation, they would become, not only Eminent in all Arts and Sciences, but render themselves the Darlings of Mankind, both in the present, and in all succeeding Ages.*

THIS admirable, and most instructive Counsel and Advice carries its own Authority along with it, and needs no Artificial Arguments to recommend its Practice to Men of Knowledge and Ingenuity: So shall by me only be made an Occasion to present the World with a particular, and distinct, but brief Account of some of those Worthies of our own, both as to greatness of Birth, and pregnancy of Parts, who treading in the Steps of Virtue and Industry, have given Honour, and Repute, both to themselves and their adjacent Neighbours within our Liberty. And because Method, gives Life, and Lustre, to all Discourse, I shall rank their Names in the following Order, *viz.*

Gentry,

Gentry, Divines, Lawyers, Physicians, Tradesmen, and Benefactors that have been Born in, or Lived as Natives, within the Precincts of Halifax, in the Forest of Hardwick.

AND that I may move on safe Ground, without being Offensive to any past, or present Families in my Catalogue of Gentry, I shall make bold to Transcribe the Learned Mr. *Camden*, that I may avoid the Censure of Partiality, in seeming only to Record some particular Names, and to pass by others who are of as great Blood and Merit.

His Words are these.

SPEAKING of the Antiquities in and about *Halifax*; (he saith) “ To add to the Repute, as well as “ to the Antiquities of it, it may justly boast to have “ given in Ancient Times, more Great Families to “ this Kingdom than any other Parish whatsoever.

* For as yet there are retained in Memory, and some what more,

The Waterhouses of Shipden-Hall.

Who had great Impropriations of Tythes, and was born and lived in these Parts, as being, for some Time Lords of the Manor.

Rooks de Rooks.

Some of whose Family are Transplanted to *Royds-Hall*, in a Neighbouring Parish.

Hyperholm de Hyperholm.

Coley de Coley.

Brighouse de Brighouse.

Tooth-Hill de Tooth-Hill.

Rastrick de Rastrick.

Fixby

Fixby de Fixby.

} An Heiress, whereof the
Male-Line being extinct, Mar-
ry'd to *Thornhill de Thornhill*, a
very Antient and good Family.

*Cromble-bottom de
Cromble-bottom.*

} The Heiress whereof as be-
fore said, marry'd to one of the
Lacyes of the Earl of *Lincoln's*
Family.

*Eland de Eland.**Halifax de Halifax.**Illingworth de Illingworth.**And Midgley de Midgley.**Clay de Clayhouse.**Farrers of Ewood.**Saviles of Copley-
Hall.*

} Who being an Antient and
Worthy Family, marry'd the
Heiress of

*Copley de Copley, Together, saith he, with many other
Antient and Good Families, too many to be enumerated.*

AND from thence he proceeds as highly Credita-
ble, and making for the Honour of the Country,
That so profitable, and advantageous was the Manu-
facture of Clothing in these Parts, whereof the Me-
mory of Man is not to the contrary; a Trade so lau-
dable and Beneficial, that many of the best Families
now Extant, have been raised by their Traffic therein,
to very considerable Estates, which these Gentlemen
'tis hop'd, will not take as any Disgrace, that their
Fore-Fathers have, by the Work of their Heads and
Hands, settled them in a most Honourable Condi-
tion.

T H U S

THUS far hath that Learned Pen Man, in some sort, been Transcrib'd: I not daring to make any Addition to a Person so well inform'd with the Qualities, and Manners of the People within the Town of *Halifax*, and Liberties thereof, save that with all tenderness of Love and Humility, out of a regardful Respect to the welfare of my Native Country, I may have leave granted to propose to the Wise and Serious.

That since Antiquity of Race is but the Moss of Time growing upon the Back of Honour, Those topping and great Traffics in our present Age, who have already raised themselves to vast Estates and Riches, would vouchsafe to imitate the most Eminent of their Predecessors, who Educated their Eldest Sons in all necessary and humane Literature, with other good and solid Qualifications prepar'd them to do Eminent Service for the good of their Country. For by following such good Examples we shall never want Men of our own Air and Temper, to preserve Peace and Truth amongst us.

HAVING made this large step into the Houses and Affairs of Gentlemen of the first and second Rank of, and within the Boundaries of *Halifax*.

I come next in Order to present to Consideration, some of those Eminent Divines, who had their Extract from the Families and Alliances of the aforesaid Inhabitants.

AND because Brevity, as well as Truth, is my Line, I shall pick out a few, from a far greater Number of Excellent Men, who have done Eminent Service to, and in the Church of God, both at Home and Abroad, reserving the Vicars of *Halifax*, for a particular Catalogue to be inserted at the End of this Chapter, so shall only give the Reader the Character of these four following Worthies, namely,

Dr. *Wilkinson*, Born in this Parish, and brought up in *Oxford*, where he attain'd to that Eminency in Learning, as to become Divinity Professor in that University.

M^R. Robert Booth, Curate of *Sowerby-bridge Chapel*, a Man of that Worth and Excellency in Learning and Divinity, that he deserves the Title of another *Apollos*, and seems to have been a Man, like the Prophet *Jeremiah* and *St. John Baptist*, separated from the Womb to the Office Ministerial, so well compounded for Temperance and Health in the Constitution of his Body, so industrious and indefatigable in the Labours of his Study, and so Divinely Contemplative, in the Exercise of his Mind; that he appeared unto all Men to be wholly compounded and made up of Virtue, being a Stranger to all things but the Service of Heaven; for when he spoke to his Congregation from the Pulpit, it was with that power of Truth, and elegance of Stile, that he charm'd his Hearers into Love and Admiration.

T H U S having presented to Consideration, this short Character of one of our Stationary Divines, I come in order to give the Reader a few short Observations, of the two yet remaining to be Recorded, the one Born in the Town of *Halifax*, and the other in *Sowerby* a Neighbouring Town, whose great Names are so Universally known to the whole Nation, that it would be Honour enough to the Places of their Nativity, but to let the World know,

T H A T the Right Reverend Father, Doctor *Lake*, late Lord Bishop of *Chichester*, and the most Reverend Father in God, Doctor *Tillotson*, late Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*, Primate and Metropolitane of all *England*, were both of them Born but at three Miles distance within our Parish; both of them well known, and highly esteemed of, both at the Court, and in the Country, for excellent Preachers, Wise and Learn'd Governors, and most Exemplary and Pious Livers: Infomuch that but to mention their Names, will give dignity and renown to the Places of their Nativities; for having had two such resplendant Luminaries, to appear at once in one and the same Meridian, continuing their Course with an unwonted Lustre, until the Shadow of Death Eclipsed both their

Glories,

Glories, by laying them Honourably and Decently in the House of all the Living, who, as *Solomon* tells us, *Know that they shall Die, and cease from among the Children of Men.*

AND now having brought the Remains of these two Good, as well Great Men to their Beds of Rest, I cannot depart from their Graves, without leaving a particular Memorial upon each of their Tombs.

BEGINNING first with Dr. *Tillotson*, because he was the other's Metropolitan. Of whom it may truly be said, That he was a Primitive Bishop in Life, Doctrine and Discipline; a Man of that profound Learning and Integrity, that when the *Jesuits* were not able to grapple with his strenuous and unanswerable Arguments, they forsook and utterly acquitted that Post, and betook themselves to their old Arts of Lying, Railing, and Slandering, to that Degree of Satanical Malice, as boldly to publish to the World, That the Chief Bishop of the Church of *England* was no Christian, he never being Baptized, by reason of the Heresy of his Parents.

THEREFORE, in dutiful Respect and Honour to our Church, as well as to the Person of the Bishop, and his Christian Reputation, and for ever to Bury in silence that Diabolical Invention, and also, that Posterity may understand and read the Falshood of their Allegation, and the Truth of his being Baptized at the Font in *Halifax* Church, when he was an Infant, according to the Practices and Order of the Church of *England*, you have here inserted a Copy of the Certificate, given by Mr. *Wilkinson*, the late worthy Vicar of *Halifax*, done and perform'd according to the usual Forms of Certificates in such, or the like Cases.

It appears by the Register of Halifax, That John, Son of Robert Tillotson, of Sowerby, was Baptized the third Day of October, Anno Dom. 1630.

Ita Testor.

Jos. Wilkinson, Vicar, ibm.

HAVING

HAVING left these Memorials upon the Tomb of Dr. *Tillotson*, Order requires, for the Glory of our *English* Church, I proceed to leave this deserved Character in Bishop *Lake's* Remains, namely,

THAT he was one of the seven Angels of the Church of *England*, who being of the same Faith, and a Ministerial Member of the Holy Catholic Church with the great St. *Athanasius*, that as that sacred Champion by his Christian Valour, Armed with a Divine Spirit, bravely put a stop to the over-flowing Current of the *Arian* Heresy, which, like an irresistible Flood, had design'd to have swallowed up the Truth of the Eastern Churches; so this Spiritual Hero, together with the rest of his Holy Brethren, like the seven Sons of the *Maccabees*, when all the World besides stood a gaze, with an astonish'd Admiration, waiting for the Issue of *England's* wonderful and violent Transactions, whilst some amongst our selves, were strangely surprized, and so overcome with a Consternation of Spirit, that they were wholly silent and disabled from all Action.

NOTWITHSTANDING all these invading Terrors, yet there were others, whose Tempers being of another Mold, that embraced this Occasion, with a grateful compliance, rejoicing in the designed alterations.

WHEREAS, these most Tender and Compassionate Fathers Contemplating the Danger that so visibly Threatened the Overthrow of our Church and Nation, most Magnanimously, and with a great deal of Christian, as well as Paternal Freedom, ventured their All to preserve them from being over run with *Papish* Superstitious Traditions, and our Laws and Liberties from a despotic Tyranny; whose Free, Modest, and Religious, and Courageous Contests with their Superiors, in a just Defence of Truth and Peace, I hope will remain a lasting Monument of Praise and Thanksgiving in the Hearts of all Faithful Christians, so long as the Sun and Moon endureth; and so shall pass from the Pulpit to the Bar, to recount

count another sort of Gown-men; and to tell the World what Men of Law have been Born, and Resided amongst us, and of all our Worthies are the soonest numbered, we having but two on which to make a Character.

THE first I shall take Notice of was Descended from the Antient and Honourable Family of the *Saviles*, a Gentleman reputed to be very learned in the Laws of the Land, and one of his Majesty's Barons of the Royal Exchequer, right Noble and Generous in all his Conduct, and gave very liberal Entertainment, as well as large Information to the Learned Mr. *Camden*, when he came into these Parts to make his Observations, and to gather proper Materials for the composing of his *Britania*. The second was Mr. *Abraham Sunderland*, of *High Sunderland*, whose Father was a Justice of Peace, and Owner of a large Estate, both which descended to Mr. *Abraham*, a Compleat, Proper, Learned, and Judicious Gentleman he was, and would undoubtedly have proved a Blessing to his Country, if the violent Hurricanes of an Unnatural War (for his Loyalty to his Prince) had not forced him from his Habitation, even in his most Blooming Years.

AFTER the Recording these two *Lawyers* Fames, the next in Order to be mentioned are the *Physicians*; of which in the last and present Age, and in the Head of our Natives I place,

Johannes de Sacra Bosco, as not designing a particular Chapter in which to Blazon his Fame; and do number him amongst those Learned in that Science, for his Renowned Skill in the *Mathematics*.

THE *Physicians*, and Professors in that Science, were Dr. *Power*, Dr. *Wilkinson*, Dr. *Maud*; and of late Dr. *Threapland*, all of them University Graduates, and have left behind them a grateful Memorial of their Skill and Fidelity.

AND unto whom I cannot forbear adding the Learned Dr. *Brown*, (who, for his Worth and Fame, was thought worthy of Knighthood by his Prince)

K

because

because in his Juvenal Years he fixed himself in this Populous, and rich Trading Place, wherein to shew his Skill, and gain Respect in the World: And that during his Residence amongst us, and in his vacant Hours he writ his admired Piece, called by him *Religio Medici*.

Thus having past through the *Togati*, and Men of Learning within our Liberty, that which remains to compleat this Chapter, and always to be had in Memory to provoke us unto Love and Good Works, is to give in a Memorial of the Names and Deeds of those who have been Benefactors to the Town and Parish of *Halifax*.

AND I cannot better begin, than with Mr. *Nathaniel Waterhouse*, in regard of his various and large Benefactions, who being a Shopkeeper in this Town, whose principal Traffic consisted in Selling Oil and Dying Stuffs to the *Clothiers* and *Dyers*; he, by his last Will and Testament made these following Charitable Bequests.

IMprimis, He Purchased a House and Buildings, with other Appurtenances thereunto belonging, situate, lying, and being at, or near, the Church Over-Stile and Causey-Head in *Halifax*, which he converted into an Alms-House, to be for ever the Habitation and Dwelling of Twelve Aged Poor People; Three whereof are continually to be chosen and taken out of the Town of *Halifax*, and the other Nine, One to be taken out of each of these following Towns, that is to say, *Sowerby*, *Midgly*, *Warley*, *Ovenden*, *Skircoat*, *Northowram*, *Southowram*, *Hyperholm*, and *Shelf*, which said Alms-Houses be endowed with Twenty four Pounds a Year, to be thus distributed, namely;

Thirty Shillings to be Yearly paid to each Poor Person towards their Maintenance; and the remaining Six Pounds a Year to array and cloath them every Year in Black.

Item, He Purchased a House, Garden, and a Back-side, with other Appurtenances thereunto belonging, which

which he converted into an Hospital, situate nigh unto the aforesaid Hospital ; dividing the same into separate Rooms and Appartments for Ten Boys, and Ten Girls to Lodge in, together with a spacious Room, where these Children are to be Exercised in such Employment as they shall be found capable of, and most apt to follow.

AND that the said Children, which are to be placed as aforesaid, be such only as are Fatherless and Motherless, and about the Age of six Years ; and there kept at Work, and to be Maintain'd with all Necessaries, until they shall accomplish the Age of Thirteen or Fourteen Years ; and in case it so happen, any of them be found unfit and unable to be put forth Apprentices to some honest Calling, that then they shall be continued in the said Hospital, until they do attain the Age of Fifteen Years.

ALL which said Twenty Children he hath Willed shall be chosen, and taken out of these Towns following ; that is to say,

*Five out of Halifax,
Out of Southowram Two.
Out of Northowram Two.
Out of Hyperholm Two.
Out of Skircoat One.
Out of Shelf One.
Out of Ovenden Two.
Out of Warley Two.
Out of Sowerby Two, and
Out of Midgley Two.*

AND if any of the said Children happen to Die before they be removed thence, another is order'd to be chosen of the same Sex, and of the same Town, from whence the Deceased Child was taken ; and the same Course to be held and observed from Time to Time for ever.

WHICH said *Hospital*, or *Workhouse*, be Endow'd with the Annual Rent of Fifty Pound a Year, to be for ever paid to this Charitable Use; that is to say,

Forty five Pound a Year, for their Maintenance, and Materials, wherewithal to set them on Work.

And five Pound a Year to Cloath them, according to their different Sex, in Blue Coats.

Item, He hath given to the Lecturer of *Halifax*, and his Successors, for ever, one large Dwelling House, with a Garden, and a Part of a Croft thereunto belonging situate at the *Causey-head* with the Church, obliging them, That, during the Summer Season, they repair once a Week to the Hospital aforesaid, and there Catechize the Boys and Girls, that are there Maintained, in the Principles of Religion; and also, That they do Admonish the Twelve Aged People before mentioned frequently to repair unto the Church to hear and join in the Divine Service, and the Worship of God.

Item, He hath given Yearly to the several Curates and Preachers from time to time being, and which shall be, to succeeding Generations for ever, hired at these Chappels following; all of them within the Parish of *Halifax* namely,

							£.	s.	d.
To Sowerby-Brigg Chapel,	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	0	0
To Illingworth,	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	0	0
To Coley,	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	0	0
To Lightcliffe,	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	0	0
To the Chapel in the Groves, vulgarly the Briers.	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	0	0
To Rastrick,	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0	0
To Eland,	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	0	0
To Ripponden,	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	0	0
To Sowerby,	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	0	0
To Luddingden,	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	0	0
To Heptonstall,	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0	0
To Cross-stone Chapel,	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0	0

In all ——— 40 0 0
THESE

THESE several Yearly Sums he hath Bequeath'd towards the Augmentation of their several Stipends, and Maintenance of the said Preachers, with this Injunction added, That every one of the said Preachers of the aforesaid Chapels shall Preach a Sermon in the said Parish Church of *Halifax*, every first *Wednesday* in each Month of the Year, that they may keep a constant Monthly Lecture for ever.

EVERY Chapel to observe the Order following, in their course of Preaching; and the first Sermon to commence on the first *Wednesday* in the next Month after his Decease.

AND because himself directed (as well as erected the Lecture) on what Day, and what Month it should take Date, as also to be begun by the Curate of *Sowerby-Bridge*, I will therefore place every Curate's Month, as they are nominated according to his own Order, in the following manner. He Died in *August*, so the Lecture begun in *September*, 1642.

<i>September,</i>	<i>Sowerby-bridge Curate.</i>
<i>October,</i>	<i>Illingworth.</i>
<i>November,</i>	<i>Coley.</i>
<i>December,</i>	<i>Lightcliffe.</i>
<i>January,</i>	<i>Chapel i'th' Briers.</i>
<i>February,</i>	<i>Rastrick.</i>
<i>March,</i>	<i>Eland.</i>
<i>April,</i>	<i>Ripponden.</i>
<i>May,</i>	<i>Sowerby.</i>
<i>June,</i>	<i>Luddingden.</i>
<i>July,</i>	<i>Heptonstall.</i>
<i>August,</i>	<i>Cross-stone.</i>

UNT o which nothing is further to be added to this Particular, saving that it is the Testators Will
and

and Mind, That if any of the aforesaid Chapels do want a Preaching Minister, when their turn comes, that then, and as often as it shall so happen, the Salary allotted to that Place, shall by the Trustees and their Survivors be paid to the Overseers, or Master of the Twenty Children, belonging to the aforesaid Hospital, for, and towards their better Education and Maintenance.

Item. He hath given to the Poor of *Huddersfield* and *Mirfield*, Forty Shillings a Year for ever, to be equally Distributed, namely, Twenty Shillings Yearly to each Town, with this Proviso, That if it shall be made appear, that the said Towns, or either of them, shall, or do dispose of their Yearly Gift of Twenty Shillings, to any other use than for the good of the Poor, that then, and from thenceforth, the Payment shall for ever cease being paid to that Town, and be given to the Town of *Halifax* for the Use of their Poor.

Item, He hath bequeathed Three Pounds a Year, for ever, to be Yearly paid for the following Uses; namely,

Forty Shillings for the Mending and Repairing the High-ways in the Banks, called *Southowram* Banks, and *Northowram* Banks leading towards *Bradford*.

Southowram having two Banks, the one leading from *Halifax* towards *Wakefield*; and the other from *Halifax* to *Southowram*: And Twenty Shillings a Year for Mending and Repairing the High Way betwixt *Speight Smithy*, and *Southowram* Bank.

Finally. He hath given and settled Forty Shillings a Year upon the Free-School of *Halifax*, to be paid unto the succeeding Masters thereof for ever.

THE next that is to be Recorded after this great Benefactor in his peculiar Gifts to this Parish; and who in his several Benefactions unto others, is no way inferior to him in his Acts of Charity; is

Samuel Sunderland, Esq; a Younger Brother unto *Abraham Sunderland*, of *High Sunderland*, Esq; a Native
of

of this Parish, and Woollen-Draper in *London*: A Gentleman who was of a Generous, yet Humble, and Pious Temper, he was never Ambitious of Worldly Grandeur: For when legally call'd to the Seat of Honour, he chose rather to pay his Fine, than to become Sheriff and Alderman of that Renowned City. As valuing a private Life, and doing good to his Country amongst his Antient Neighbours above his being Clad in Robes of Scarlet; and having the Sword of State honourably carry'd before him.

THIS Gentleman, besides very large Bequests to other Parishes, did, by his last Will and Testament, Settle in Lands yearly and for ever, to the good and benefit of this Parish; In Manner and Form following;

Unto the Free-School of *Hyperholm*, Seventeen Pounds a Year, for ever.

Unto the Use of the Poor of *Hyperholm*, Eight Pounds a Year, for ever.

Unto the successive Curates of the Chapel of *Coley*, Five Pounds a Year, besides the small Tythes due from that Chapelry, formerly belonging to himself, but not settled on that Curate for ever.

Unto the Church of *Halifax*, Two Hundred Pounds, to Purchase therewith Ten Pounds a Year to the Use of the Vicars thereof for ever.

BESIDES these two Eminent Benefactors, whose Names are here particularly Recorded, in gratitude to their Pious Memories,

THERE are several Hundreds of Pounds, in lesser Sums, given to the Church, the School and the Poor, by sundry well Disposed Persons, whose Names are too Numerous to be here Inserted, nor, Indeed, is it necessary that they should, in regard both to their Names, and their several Gifts, with their Uses, are fully Recorded in the Church Books of *Halifax*, where every one may have free access to peruse them, that is desirous to imitate their Religious Example.



A
C A T A L O G U E
Of the severall
V I C A R S
O F
H A L I F A X C H U R C H :
T O G E T H E R
With the Time of their Institution
and Death.

1.  *Ngorlardus Turbare*, sent from the Monks
of *St. Lewis in Suffex*, when first the
Rich Parsonage was Impropriated;
He was Instituted Vicar *Anno 1274*,
and Died the 28th of *May*, 1305.
2. *John Aaron*, was Instituted 1305.
3. *Thomas Getingdon*, Instituted
Died *September* the 12th 1349.
4. *John Stamforth*, Instituted 1349,
Died *October* the 20th 1362.
5. *Richard*

5. *Richard Herton*, Instituted 1362,
Died *March* the 9th 1389.
6. *John King*, Instituted 1389,
Died *March* the 13th Anno 1438.
7. *Thomas Wilkinson*, Instituted 1438,
Died *January* the 25th 1480.
8. *Richard de Simms*, Instituted 1480,
Died *November* the 10th, in the 20th Year of *Edward*
the Fourth, 1496.
9. *Thomas de Bront*, Instituted 1496,
Died
10. *William Rookby* succeeded him; afterwards
made Bishop of *Meath*; thence Translated to be
Arch-bishop of *Dublin*. He Built the Chapel on the
North-side of *Halifax* Church, and Repaired, and
Beautified the Vicarage, and Died in *November*, 1521.
11. *Dr. Taylor*, Master of the Rolls, &c.
12. *Robert Holdsworth*, Doctor of Laws, died in
the third of King *Philip* and Queen *Mary*.
13. *John Harrison*, Instituted the third of King
Philip and Queen *Mary*, and Died the second of Queen
Eliz.
14. *Christopher Ashburn*, Instituted the second of
Queen *Eliz*. Resign'd 1573.
15. *Francis Ashburn*, his Son, Master of Arts, In-
stituted 1573,
Died *June* the third 1585.
16. *Henry Ledsham*, Doctor in Divinity, Instituted
September the 12th, 1585,
Died 1598.
17. *John Favor*, Doctor of Laws, Instituted *Ja-*
nuary the 4th, 1598,
Died *March* the 10th, 1623.
18. *Robert*

18. *Robert Clay*, of the Family of *Clayhouse*, Doctor in Divinity, Instituted in *March* 1623,
Died *April* 1628.

19. *Hugh Ramsden*, B. D. Instituted *December* the 7th, 1628,
Died *July* the 17th, 1629.

20. *John Ramsden*, his Brother, Instituted *August* the 19th, 1629,
Died *March* the 28th, 1638.

21. *Richard Marsh*, Doctor of Divinity, Instituted *April* the 17th, 1638,
and resigned 1662.

22. *Richard Hook*, D. D. Instituted 1662,
Died *January* the 1st, 1688.

23. *Edmund Hough*, Master of Arts, Induct. *June* the 26th, 1691,
and Died 1689.

24. *Joseph Wilkinson*, Master of Arts, Prebend of *St. Patrick's*, in *Dublin*, Instituted *September* the 7th,
and Inducted *October* the 26th, 1691.

25. *Thomas Burton*, A. M. Inducted *April* the 30th 1712. Buried *July* the 25th, 1731.

25. *George Legh*, L. L. D. Prebend of *York*, was Inducted 1731.

THUS having with much Brevity, Truth, and plainness of Style, represented to Consideration the true State of *Halifax*, both as to its pristine and present Condition: Together with the Reasonableness of the ancient Customary Law, within the Forest of *Hardwick*, and the Manor of *Wakefield*, I conclude the whole with this modest Request: Read attentively, Censure impartially, and you cannot but accept it kindly.

F I N I S,

Revenge upon Revenge :

OR, AN

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

OF THE

Tragical Practices

OF

Sir JOHN ELAND, of *Eland*,

High Sheriff of the County of *YORK*,
Committed upon the Persons of Sir *Robert Beaumont*
and his Alliances, in the Reign of *Edward* the
Third, King of *ENGLAND*, &c.

TOGETHER

With an Account of the Revenge which
Adam, the Son of Sir *Robert Beaumont* and his Ac-
complices took upon the Persons of Sir *John Eland*
and his Posterity, herein fully, and plainly, as well
as impartially represented for the Satisfaction of the
inquisitive Part of the World.

The whole being divided into Three equal PARTS.

H A L I F A X :

Printed by P. DARBY, M. DCC. LXI.

Revenge upon Revenge:

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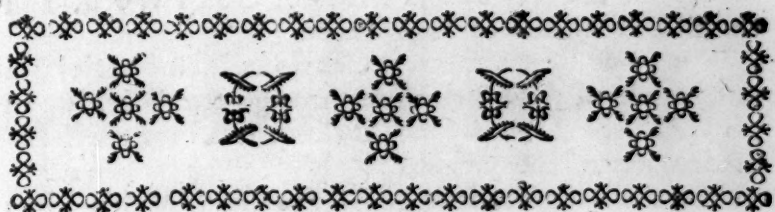
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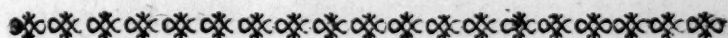
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Revenge upon Revenge :

O R, A N

Historical Narrative, &c.



P A R T I.

 HIS Sublunary World is the Universal Stage, on which all Mankind Act the various Parts of Human Life, in a lower, or higher Degree of Virtue, or Vice, as the one or other of them are agreeable to the different Tempers of their Natures, and Educations ; or as they are more or less Imitators of the good or bad Examples which pass before them.

I F Piety and Prudence become the Rule of their Conduct: Peace, Amity, and Tranquillity crowns their Years with Honour and Success.

B U T if they be otherwise minded, and thro' a vehement and restless Ferment of an ungovernable Passion, they suffer their Souls to be made, a Victim to Pride and Luxury, there is nothing can more visibly declare the Degeneracy of their Nature, and the

M

Infidelity

Infidelity of their Principles, than that they cannot submit themselves to the Rules of God's Word, and the Dispensations of Providence.

T H I S is that Satanical Chariot which hurries Sin and Mischief, with Triumph through the World, and provokes the Almighty to let them fall into the Condemnation of the Wicked.

H E N C E comes it to pass, that such Men's Lives are generally compos'd, and made of Chequer-Work ; here a Light and there a dark Point ; now appeareth Joy blowing from the uncertain Corner of vain Hopes ; anon, the Sorrows of Affliction, from just Displeasure of Heaven, surround them with Trouble and Vexation of Mind.

I N this Quarter they conclude themselves safe Libertines, in which to take the utmost of their Revenge : But in the next turn of Providence's Grand Wheel of all Human Affairs they are encompass'd with the vexatious Affronts of unavoidable Disasters.

T H U S doth poor Bewildred Man fall a contemptible Sacrifice to his own unruly Lusts ; those pregnant Domineering Tyrants which occasions that inward Regret, and those restless Changes of Condition, that he can retain no certainty of Resolution within himself, nor any sure Confidence in others, that may bring to Perfection his Ambitious Projects, but is still restless and uneasy under his most splendid Enjoyments, and most Pleasing Apprehensions of Success, in regard, according to the old Adage, of Wisdom and Experience.

T H E Esquire's Ambition, prompts him to hunt after Knighthood, and from thence to a Lordly Degree ; still in progressive Motion, never acquiescing in any honour of Human Dignity on this side the Grave ; for these ascending Thoughts, being roul'd by the Spirit of Pride into every Angle of an Ambitious Mind, makes the Man Angry and Vexatious, both to himself and others, under every fancied Opposition that may but seem to intercept the Height of his Attainments ; and rather than not succeed in his
Enterprize,

Enterprize, the best of his Familiars must be made a Sacrifice to his Passionate and Irreconcilable Malice, and is generally concluded to be the Ground and Occasion of those Crying, as well as Unchristian Murders, which was Practiced and Committed by the Command of Sir *John Eland*, of *Eland*, he himself being present to behold the Actions performed.

AND comes now in its proper Order to be related, according to that Ancient Description which the Bards of old gave of them in their wonted Metres, and was then received as very well known, but greatly admired Truths, to the Memories of that Age, unto whom it was Dedicated.

AND therefore it is hoped, that now it will neither appear unacceptable, or displeasing under this homely and borrow'd Attire; especially considering its chief Design is to give Satisfaction to the Friends and Relations of the Parties then Suffering. The History whereof be pleased to take in the following Manner.

Know then, That Sir *John Eland*, designing to quench the Burning Flames which Malice had kindled in his Breast, chose this Season as an Opportunity most apt and fitted for his purpose, without being check'd or controul'd by his Superiors; for being himself the King's High-Sheriff, (and his Majesty engaged in Foreign Wars) he having the whole Country, by Virtue of his Office, at his sole Command, to form them at his pleasure into a Body of Armed Men for Public Service, yet he waves that open Power, and yet out of a Politic Design, not to Allarm the whole Country, nor too much to expose himself, and his Projects to the risque and hazard of an unexpected Disappointment: As also, That he might with more Safety, and under greater Security, accomplish his Attempts, he picks out of a greater Number, only a small Company of his Trusty Neighbours and Tenants, and of them he musters together a Stout and well Armed Band. Men they were whose Hands and Hearts were wholly devoted to his Command. For being Lord of *Eland* Town, all the Inhabitants

therein, and the Major Part of the Parish being his Homagers, and as such had Sworn themselves to be his faithful Servants, with Life and Limb, according to the Ancient Phrase in our Law.

AND with this small Army of Trusty Friends he Marches in Battle Array, with full Resolution to accomplish that Revenge and irreconcilable Malice that he had long nourish'd in his Mind, against that most worthy Knight, of Great Fame and Pedigree, Sir Robert Beaumont, Lord and Owner of *Crosland-Hall*; and that in this Affair he might act securely, like a Politic and Jealous General, and that he might prevent the Danger of a Surprise from a Back Enemy; he, the said Sir John Eland, most Illegally, as well as Murderously, (being but a private Gentleman) in the silent Time of Night, when all Men were gone to their Rest, he very speedily, and in good order, Marches these his Select Bands, directly to *Quarmby-Hall*, a Friend, and nigh Relation he was unto Sir Robert Beaumont, and there he enters without any Resistance (that Gentleman not suspecting any such evil Design could be projected against him) very violently with all his Armed Forces, and there incontinently slew the worthy Lord thereof, whose Name was *Quarmby*, of *Quarmby*.

THIS Bloody Act being thus most wickedly, as well as unjustly Executed, (in the Judgment of all Wise and Sober Men) it gave great occasion of Murmuring, and Lamentation amongst the whole Neighbourhood, as not knowing, and greatly wondering, why and wherefore so Good a Man should so suddenly be cut off by so surprising, and violent a Death.

FROM this amazing Accident were all Mens Heads and Tongues set on work to find out the Ground of the Mischief; and amidst the many and various Conjectures which were entertained amongst the Neighbourhood, the Major Part of the Country were of Opinion, That it must proceed from some Undervaluing and Degrading Words, which should have been spoken against Sir John Eland; or else, That in contempt
of

of his Authority, in one kind or other, his Commands had been openly disobeyed, by the said *Beaumont*, of *Quarmby*, and the rest of their Allies, as he was the King's High Sheriff: But how, or after what Manner soever it was that the Occasion was given, most certain it is, that both the Sheriff's Attempts and Executions, was Inhuman, as well as Unchristian; and doth also very plainly demonstrate the Insatiableness of his Malice: For not resting content with having committed this unparallel'd Murder upon the Body of *Quarmby*,

THEY forthwith, from *Quarmby-Hall*, that very Night (that is to say) Sir *John Eland*, and his new flesh'd Followers, haste with all speed to the House of *Lockwood*, of *Lockwood*; who was a Gentleman of that Wisdom and Prudence, that he was not only reckon'd, but esteem'd as the Oracle, as well as the Darling of his Country; and whose Memory will remain fragrant in future Ages.

BUT to Men of Hostile and Revengeful Spirits, neither Nobility of Blood, nor Badge, nor Character of Worth and Honour, is Armour of Proof to resist the inveterate Stroke of Malice: For, in truth, all Pleas for Compassion are then superseded, where Power is resolved to take Revenge upon the Innocent and Virtuous; so that in this case we cannot reckon it for a wonder to find, as in truth they did, Defenceless *Lockwood* Barbarously Murdered in the Midst of his harmless and midnight Retirement, as having no Power of Armed Men to secure him from the cruel Insults of his enraged Enemy, who, in the Heat of their Pursuits, were seeking to destroy, and take away the Life of Sir *Robert Beaumont*; as being resolved in this their Fury to convert their Serene and Peaceable Country into an Acheldema of Blood: For by the Deaths of *Lockwood* and *Quarmby*, Sir *John Eland* having deprived Sir *Robert Beaumont* of the Assistance of his two trusty and faithful Friends, he forthwith Marches on with his select Forces to *Crosland-Hall*, which they found so strongly Moated about with a deep Trench.

of

of Water, and the Bridge thereof drawn up as was usual, to secure himself and Family from the violent Assaults of Robbers, and unreasonable Men. Inſomuch, that this ſurprizing Party of Men was compelled, for ſome time, to make a Halt, and place themſelves in Ambuſh to avoid diſcovery, waiting with great Diligence and Circumſpection, the draw-up of the Bridge, which in a few Hours answered their Expectation.

FOR a Maid Servant belonging to the Houſe, having ſome ſpecial occaſion to be that Morning very early Abroad, let down the Bridge, according to common cuſtom, which being perceived by this Armed Crew, they ſpeedily quit their Ambuſhment, and violently ſeizing upon her, entered the Hall without any Reſiſtance, but with ſo much Noiſe as gave an Alarm to the whole Family; for they found Sir *Robert* in his Bed Chamber, with ſo many of his Servants, as in that Hurry could be ſummon'd to his Aid; theſe, tho' meanly Arm'd, yet defended their Maſter and themſelves with all imaginable Gallantry, till very much Wounded, and over-power'd with Multitudes, their Reſiſtance prov'd unſucceſſful and helpleſs.

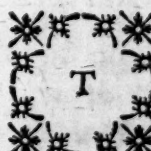
FOR theſe Men of Blood violently ſeized upon the Perſon of Sir *Robert*, and hurried him with great Fury down the Stairs into the Hall-Body, where, having him at their Mercy, neither Human Pity to the Shrieks of his frightened and bemoaning Lady, nor regard of Law and Conſcience, as to the Life and Honour of ſo worthy a Gentleman could move them to retract their wicked and cruel Deſigns, but out of hand they cut off his Head; which Barbarous Murder thus Inhumanly committed, inſtead of putting a ſtop to their further Malicious Proceedings, it prov'd a new incentive to their riotous Luſts; which being reſolved to gratify to the utmoſt of Exceſs, They commanded all the Viſtuals, Bread, and Wine, to be brought forth, as is uſual to be done at a Feſtival Triumph, and ſitting down to Meat, Sir *John* invites Sir *Robert's* two Sons to come and Eat and Drink with them

them as they did ; (for as yet he had spared their Lives) the Younger accepts the Invitation, and both Eats and Drinks with them, but *Adam*, the Elder, refused, and would not comply with their Humour ; his Refusal, when observed by Sir *John Eland*, and that by often Intreaty he could not prevail with *Adam* to Eat, See, saith he, *how heinously that Lad doth take his Father's Death, and looks with a frowning Countenance, as if he were resolved to take Revenge ; but I will keep such a watchful and circumspect Eye over him, and such care shall be taken that he shall never be able to do us any harm.*

AND gives us occasion (saith the Poet) to Contemplate the Uncertainties, and innumerable Miseries which attend Human Life : For the last Night who more Prosperous and Happy than worthy *Beaumont*, Lodged in harmless, pleasant, safe, and secure Repose ? In the Morning surprized by unexpected Enemies, and his Life made a Sacrifice to their Barbarous Cruelties, leaving to his Dear Lady and Fatherless Children, his Dead Carcass, a Monument of of their insatiable Revenge, and puts a Period to the First Part of this Tragical History.



P A R T II.


 HIS Second Part opens to us a new Scene of Matter, having in it a peculiar Relation to the Descendants of the forementioned Sufferers; in which the Lady *Beaumont* appears first upon the Stage, and doth Act her Part in the following Story.

No sooner was the Eye lids of the Morning, which opened upon the Family of *Beaumonts* with that dismal Shower of Blood, which hung their Hearts, as well as *Crosland-Hall*, in Mourning, a little mitigated in the Fury of its dismal Storm, by the withdrawing

drawing of Sir *John Eland*, and his Bloody Followers, but the Lady, together with the Assistance of her Wounded, Headless, and Sorrowful Family, took that seasonable Interval to Interr, with decent Burial, the Remains of her Dearly Beloved Husband; and also to deliberate on, and contrive such new Methods, as might for the future Secure herself, and her Children, from the Rage and Cruelty of her, and their Enemies; All which her Transactions, doth very aptly refresh our Memories with those well known Truths.

THAT so unequal is the Temper and Disposition of our Lives, that we daily share, either in the loss of our suffering Friends, or in the Death of some near Relation; some Unhappiness of our own to be concerned for; or else we are overwhelmed with the Treacherous Infidelity of a seeming Friend, or the more Malicious Hatred of an open Enemy, to put us in mind, that this Mortal Life is neither a State of Security, nor the Duration, wherein is to be enjoyed, desirable, and never failing Pleasures.

Nor but that Duty obliges us to submit with Patience and Humility to the Dispensations of Divine Providence, as becomes our holy Profession, only with this gracious freedom, that we may use our Endeavours to shelter our selves, by all lawful Means, from the Persecuting Power of Unreasonable Men, intimated in that Expression of our Saviour, *When ye are Persecuted in one City flee to another.*

THE Consideration whereof, undoubtedly took place in the Mind and Spirit of this Distressed Lady; for having given decent Burial to Sir *Robert Beaumont*, her next care was (as you have been told) how safely to Secure her own, and her Childrens Lives, which she endeavoured in the following Manner.

By sending a trusty Messenger, with all haste, to acquaint Mr. *Townley*, her nigh Kinsman, who at that time resided at *Brereton-Hall*, in *Lancashire*, desiring him forthwith to raise such Assistance to join with his Servants, as might be able to rescue Sir

Robert

Robert Beaumont's Family from Sir John Eland and his Bloody Followers. This Message no sooner came to Mr. Townley, but he presently, and without delay, gathered a goodly Company of stout Friends, who being united to his Menial Servants, resolved, if possible, to perform the Lady's Request.

BUT when he, and his Company were come as far as *Marsden*, there they received the News which the Messenger had not told them, *How that Sir Robert Beaumont was slain, and the Enemies dispersed, and retired to their several Dwellings*: Thereupon he and his Company immediately returned back again.

WHICH News coming speedily to the Lady *Beaumont's* Knowledge, she, without any manner of delay, together with her two Sons, took their leave of *Croftland-Hall*, hasting with what speed they could to Mr. *Townley*, at *Brereton-Hall*.

AND here I crave leave to divert the Reader with this Compassionate Expostulation!

What Heart so hard, or Eye so dry, as not to drop a Tear in Contemplation of this sad and sorrowful, as well as melancholy Journey, and with mournful Thoughts to Travel in the Retinue of this Disconsolate Lady; who, to secure herself and Children from the Furious Malice of Cruel Revenge, is constrained to become an Exile to her beloved Habitation, and, Pilgrim like, to seek Friends and Safety in a Neighbouring County.

THIS I the rather added, as a Corollary to the past Tragedies, to put us in mind, that Oppressed Innocency is the proper Object of Human Pity, as well as of Christian Piety; that our well-wishes may ever accompany those who are compelled, as was this deserving Lady, to enter upon so disconsolate and mournful an Address, oppressed with multitudes of Tears and Anxieties of Mind, how to escape their enraged Enemies, as she was how to escape the *Herodian* Cruelty of Sir *John Eland*, and his Accomplices.

BUT she, thro' the Blessings of Providence, having carefully avoided this foreboding Cloud of Fears and

N

Dangers,

Dangers, to her no small Consolation, by the faithful Conduct, and other Assistances of sure and safe Guides, she and her two Sons are safely arrived at Sir *Thomas Brereton's*, of *Brereton-Hall*, Situate on *Brereton Green*, where they found Entertainment free, kind, and generous. Thus was this Ancient, but now Broken Family, to their Hearts content, settled in Peace and Safety, where they found nothing wanting but a full supply of all things which could minister to their Ease and Freedom, every way agreeable unto, and corresponding with their noble Extract.

UNTO whom, shortly after, repaired Young *Lacy*, of *Cromble-bottom*; *Lockwood*, of *Lockwood*; and *Quarmby*, of *Quarmby*; which Ternary of Youths not only encreased the Number of their Society, but inspired fresh Vigours of Youthful Complacencies into the Minds of these Spritely Exiles, who being all engaged in the same Bottom, lived together in Friendly Love and Unity, sometimes at *Townley*; at othertimes at *Brereton-Hall*: But in both Places great care was taken, that, according to their brisk and lively Tempers, their growing Years should be Exercis'd with Feats of Chivalry, as well as in Gramatical Learning, and Moral Philosophy.

IN this hopeful Station they continued some Years, making Manly Exercises their chief Diversion, such as Fencing, Tilting, Riding the Manag'd Horse, and expert Shooting in the Long-Bow, which in that Age was *England's* most famed Artillery, by which the whole Tribe of Military Men (belonging to this Nation in the Reign of this King *Edward*) did, under the Conduct of *Edward* the Black Prince, reduce the Powers both of *France* and *Spain* unto Terms of Submission; for these are those feathered Messengers of Death, that silently, and without noise speedily destroy the Lives of our Enemies, and caused *England* to become a Terror to the Nations round about them.

IN all these foremention'd Manly Exercises were these Generous and Noble Youths daily diverted, on purpose

to make them expert, and dextrous, readily, and with success, to play the Game of Death.

THUS, and according to this order, after a diligent Manner, did these loving Associates encrease their Years and Friendship, until the Measure of Time had counted *Beaumont*, the youngest of the four Banish'd Friends, unto the Age of Fifteen: This being the Season when Nature discovers its Puberty, and Ripeness for Action; that spark of Honour which hitherto lay concealed in their tender and harmless Breasts, began now to discover a kindled flame of Revenge, but the first appearance and discovery thereof, issued from the Manly Speeches of *Lockwood*, who being Senior to the rest, in Strength of Body, as well as in number of Years, not only waited for, but took a fit Occasion, but for Time and Place, to discover to his Companions, the warmth of those sparkling Thoughts, which hitherto had laid concealed; and this he perform'd in these short but full Expressions following:

Friends and Allies,

When with an impartial Eye, I view and observe the Growth of our Bodies, and their Skill and Activity in Manly Exercises, methinks we have gain'd Strength and Knowledge enough, boldly to repair with Courage and Resolution into our own Country; from whence of a long Season we have been most Tyrannically banished; and there bravely Seek to revenge the spilling of our Fathers most innocent Bloods; for if Eland should have that foul Act for well done, it will encourage him in his Wickedness, and further to proceed in destroying the whole Posterity of our Renowned Ancestors. Therefore do I esteem it our Wisdom, and an undertaking very well becoming the Successors of such worthy Patriots utterly to Extirpate from the face of the Earth, this cursed Cain and all his Posterity.

WHICH Words were no sooner spoken, but they were received with the same briskness of Temper wherewith they were uttered; whereas, to one whose

Concerns

Concerns are not engaged in the same Interest with these Sufferers, they may seem to sound harsh and unpleasing as having in them too much of the wickedness of Revenge, to proceed from a Manly and Christian Spirit.

BUT to those in whose Youthful Breasts lay nourishing the Remembrance of their Murder'd Parents, by an Illegal and Tyrannical Death; together with a deep Sense, and Apprehension of their own too, too unjust Banishment from their Native Soils, Allies, and Revenues: such lively Apprehensions fermenting upon their Noble Blood, cannot, in the Course of Nature (looking on themselves, as they are meer Men, and not Saints) but be judged and looked upon as a Providential Summons to invite and prompt them to revive and retrieve their lost Honour, and thereby to render and transmit their Names famous to Posterity. But not further to dispute this critical Point of Human Honour, the Story tells us, That thus it prov'd, and Revenge they took without delay; for having maturely consider'd the whole Matter, immediately, and without further dispute, these resolute Youths, with united Hearts and Hands, kindly and firmly embraced *Lockwood's* Invitation.

BUT how, and after what Manner these bold Attempts should be managed with Success, was the grand Question; and, indeed, the only Remora which with-held their present Proceedings, and gave them occasion to be more grave and serious in their Debates, and caused more solid Proposals than before to be laid upon the Anvil; insomuch that all their future Consults were the trying and examining of the old Rules; also proposing new Methods how, with least Danger, and most quick and safe Expedition, they may redeem lost Honour, and fix it upon themselves and their Posterity, sure and steadfast, by this their designed Expedition.

WHILE they are daily busied in these uncertain Ruminations, still halting betwixt Hope and Fear, never fixed on any settled Point. In the very heat
and

and crowd of these tumultuous Thoughts, unexpectedly, as neither by them fore-thought, or foreseen, there comes to pay them an amicable Visit two faithful Friends and Dependants on some of their Ancestors. Namely,

Dawson and *Haigh*, these unlook'd for Guests, were very acceptable to this Youthful wavering and acceptable Cabal; insomuch, that after common Civilities and Respects had been paid and received, these four Exiles became impatient of throwing away any more needless Time, as being fully bent upon nothing but redeeming lost Honour, according to their youthful Stile.

THEREFORE, laying aside all ceremonious Prefaces, as being well assured of these Mens Truth and Fidelity to their Interest, they presently withdraw them into a private Room, prepared for their purposed Debates, whither being come, they fully, and plainly imparted to them the whole Matter, to the very Bottom of their Design, earnestly requesting their Counsel and Assistance therein, as how, and after what Manner they might bring to Perfection these their projected Determinations.

THE Gentlemen having opened the Secrets of of their Breasts unto these their Trusty Friends; they, as being wholly Dedicated to their Service, well pondering, and considering in their Minds the Proposals which their young Masters had made unto them, forthwith, and with one Heart and Mind, approved and encouraged their bold, resolved, and adventurous Attempt.

AND in order thereunto, these two Men, came to this Resolution, *That the Sheriffs Tourn would shortly be kept at Brig-House, where Eland never fails to appear in Person, and that a better Time they could not chuse opportunely to take their Revenge upon him*; as also, To do it most securely to themselves and Followers, from being suspiciously Noted by the Country, (because of their more than ordinary Number and Habit,) in regard on that Occasion, so many uncouth, and un-

known People, in great Multitudes, Travel all sorts of Roads, without being questioned whence they came, or whither they went.

AND for their more certainty herein, as touching the Time when this was to be done, they resolved presently to return Home, and make diligent Enquiry, at what Time certain, and without fail the Sheriffs-Tourn would be kept at *Brigg-House*.

WHEREUPON the whole Cabal was broken up upon this Resolution, and *Dawson* and *Haigh* take their leaves with a grateful Dismission, in order to get such Information in the whole Matter, as may fully Answer their Expectations, which shortly after happened very agreeable to their Minds: For within a little time after, if not the next Market-Day, public Notice was given, That on such a Day the Sheriffs-Tourn would be held, and kept at *Brig-House*.

No sooner had they obtained this glad some News, but these two, *Dawson* and *Haigh*, out of Hand, repair to *Brereton-Hall*, where they acquainted these Brave, and hardy young Gentlemen with their glad Tidings; who thereupon, without further delay presently equipped themselves for their Enterprize, after the best manner they could devise; being likewise strongly assisted from their *Lancashire* Friends and Allies.

THESE being formed into a Military Body, they forthwith set forward with United Hearts, and Manly Resolutions, to Execute their Willed Revenge upon Sir *John Eland*, their grand and inveterate Enemy.

AND having *Dawson* and *Haigh* for their sure Guides, they Travelled secretly and undiscovered thorough By-ways into *Cromble-bottom* Wood, upon the Sheriffs-Tourn Day at *Brig-house*, where all this choice Company lay in Ambush, under the command of *Adam Beaumont*, *Lacy Lockwood*, and *Quarmby*, Esquires, (at that Time full little thought Sir *John Eland*, amidst all his Pride and Gallantry at *Brig-house*, that his Life was thus way-laid in his Traveling home.)

AND

AND full well had these young Gallants provided themselves to encounter and secure the Person of *Eland*, for all his great Company of Armed Followers and Attendants.

FOR they had Posted trusty Centinels, at every turn which should happen, or could possibly lead to his way homewards, or to any other place; and they were not disappointed in their hopes: For those Espials who were placed in *Brig-house* Town, observed so exactly all *Eland's* Actions, that they speedily gave these Gentlemen Notice, when he had mounted his Horse, and was upon his Journey towards *Eland-Hall*, whose way then lay through *Cromble-bottom* Wood, but the better and more openly to intercept him, these daring brisk Youths no sooner had Notice that *Eland* was upon his Travel, but they speedily drew forth their Men unto the Top of the Hill, that leads from *Brook-Foot* to *Brig-House*; shortly after, at the lower End of the Lane, *Eland* and his Company appeared, he much wondering with himself what those Gentlemen should be that there had made a Halt, but coming up to them he Courteously vailed his Bonnet.

UNTO whom *Adam Beaumont*, with Courageous, but in very Upbraiding Language, thus returned his Salute, *Thy Courtesy, Sir Knight, shall little avail thee, for most basely and unmanly didst thou Murder my Noble Father, Sir Robert Beaumont, in Revenge of whose Inhuman Death, here presently shalt thou be Slain*; Which his Words were also confirmed from the Mouths of the other Gentlemen, whose Fathers had suffered Death the same Night with *Sir Robert Beaumont*, by his cruel Rage, *And whose Bloods*, said they all, *we are now come to Revenge upon thee and thine*.

THESE united Expressions of Anger were no sooner uttered, but they fell upon him with great Courage and Resolution, which he and his Company for some Time stoutly resisted, with some Effusion of Blood on both Sides; but in the Heat of the Contest, *Beaumont* and his Adherents separated *Eland* from his Company at the Lane's Head, and in that

Place incontinently slew him, and made his Death a Sacrifice of Revenge unto the Heirs of all those Worthies whose Lives he had so Inhumanly destroyed, as before hath been Related.

AND with this Narrative of *Eland's* Death, the old Poet concludes his Second Part, with this be-moaning Farewell, (notwithstanding his acknowledgment, that what was really done to him, was but *Lex Talionis*, and that such cruel Murderers could not but expect that at some Time or other they should be Paid in their own Coin for their Tyrannical dealing) saying, *That Beaumont is herein deeply guilty, not for that he so Valiantly played the Man, but that in this fatal Tragedy he shewed so little of a Christian, for a pure and spotless Conscience, would never have given its consent to seek and obtain Blood for Blood; however in this he hath made good the old Proverb, That Kind will creep where it cannot go.*

IN which Passage according to my Opinion, he doth tacitly Reflect upon the Honourable Fames of the Deceased, as if they had lived like Men apt to take Revenge, and to Punish more than the Offence Deserved; his tart Expression might as well have been spared both in his Poem, and this History, but then my Discourse would not have run on in one entire Thread, and been a perfect Transcript of the Original.

UNTIL which I crave leave Modestly to add, that true it is, and must be acknowledged on all hands, That 'tis Heroic and Gallant to pass by Injuries, because in taking Revenge, a Man is but even with his Enemies, but in passing them over, he is his Superior.

BUT whether this may be pertinently applied to the present Case, and in that Age, when Men in Authority measured their Actions more by the Conduct of their own Will, than from the then Laws of *England*, is wholly left to the Reader's Judgment, how he will determine the Matter: And so I proceed to the Third and last Part.



P A R T III.



THESE Sons of *Mars* having accomplish'd their Design in killing Sir *John Eland*, their Capital Enemy, seem therewith at present so fully satisfied with this their Personal Revenge, as to desist from any further Attempts in that kind; but whether it proceeded from an inward Satisfaction of Mind, or from the Apprehension of more open Dangers, it is not resolved; yet we are told (in favour of the latter Opinion, that, notwithstanding their former Resolution of the utter Extirpation of the Family of *Eland*, as will more fully appear in the succeeding Part of the Story) that having openly Slain Sir *John Eland*, the Father, and Author of this Quarrel, in the View of the whole Neighbourhood, and as it were in Defiance of the King and his Laws, Sir *John* having that Day, according to the Ancient Customary Law of *England*, in a peculiar Manner, Represented his Majesty's Person, in receiving the Fealty of his Subjects by, and from his Authority.

THIS Bold and Daring Fact, occasioned the Poet to commence this his last Part with a smart upbraiding Reflection upon *Beaumont* and his Accomplices, styling them the Seed of *Cain*.

It is very true, and cannot be denied, that the Fact was Sinful, yet the Manner of doing it was Masculine and Generous, not pulling him by Surprise from the Bed to the Block, where no Resistance could be made, as he had Treated and Used their worthy Ancestors; but Bravely did these Sparks of Honour engage them, Man to Man in the open Field, where Victory usually hangs in suspense, and each Man hath his Lot.

HOWEVER we will wave further Comments, and follow the Author in his Story, who tells us, That these

these Victorious Champions observing their Danger, and fearing an Insurrection, by reason of the Greatness of the Person now Slain, they thought it not safe for them to stay any longer in these Parts, therefore without further Delay, do these Young Leaders, and their well known Followers, that Night haste away with Speed towards *Fourness-Fells*, a Place betwixt Forty and Fifty Miles distance from *Brig-House*, lying North West, and in the utmost corner of *Yorkshire*, Bordering upon *Westmoreland*. And a Place prepared by Nature to make a safe Receptacle for such Fugitives, because that way is seldom used by Travellers of any account ; in regard of its inaccessible Rocks, various high Hills and deep Valleys, that it may very aptly be stiled the *Yorkshire Alps*, having no better Inhabitants all the Winter than Wild Geese, who shelter themselves amongst these Craggs, from the violence of the Winter Storms, untill the returning Spring invite them to Fly, for the Increase of their Breed amongst the Fens in *Lincolnshire*.

HERE it was, and in this Desert did this Flying Army take up their Winter Quarters, where they had Time and Security enough to Plot and Contrive new Methods of Revenge, in rooting out the whole Male Line of *Eland* of *Eland*.

AND to bring these their malicious Purposes to a sure and certain Effect, they had their constant Espials, and frequent Correspondents, to give them a true account of all Proceedings in the Parts next adjacent unto *Eland-Hall*. For in that Age when these Persons were made Exiles, there was no Gentleman, or Person of Quality living within the Parish of *Eland*, besides Sir *John Eland*, the Lord thereof, save one of the *Savile's*, a Gentleman of Ancient Extract, Wise and Solid in his Deportment, never Intermeddling, or Concerning himself with either Party, during all these violent Contests ; seldom appearing in any Company, nor Travelled much abroad in these Parts, except twice a Year, by coming to *Risborough-Hall* towards the Summer Season, there to Hunt and Hawk,
that

that being a Place well Situated for such Recreations, lying in the upper Part of *Eland* Parish, and from thence returning back towards Winter unto *Bothom-Hall*, through a Place known to this Day by the Name of *Savile-Gate*.

HAVING spoken thus much of one of the Family of the *Saviles*, as being only a Digression made by the Poet, I shall now, with him, presently make my return to give an account of the Banished Men in *Fourness-Fells*.

Adam Beaumont (saith he) *Lacy*, *Lockwood*, and *Quarmby*, by Advice from their Correspondents, at the opening of the Spring, took that Season secretly to return to *Cromble-bottom-Hall*, where, thro' the assistance of their Friends,, they there contrived the manner how they might, with most Security, cut off this Sir *John Eland*, and his Son: And thus it was effected.

NAMELY, on Palm-Sunday Evening next after the Death of his Father, in the silent hour of Midnight these Blades, together with their Accomplices, secretly, but violently they enter into *Eland-Mill*, as the most convenient Place to lie in Ambush, in order to assault Sir *John Eland* and his Family in their way to *Eland Church* the next Morning; and here, being confined thereunto by the Method of the Poet, by his intermix'd Discourse, we are constrained to make a large Parenthesis in our Story, by acquainting the Reader.

(THAT the coming of these Conspirators (for so he is pleased to stile them) into the Country was not so secret, but a Rumour thereof was got into the Mouths of the Vulgar, and from them slight underhand hints were given thereof unto Sir *John Eland*, advising him to take care of himself, that he was not Surprized in his Bed, as his Father had done before to their Parents. This News, tho' not well Grounded, yet it lay so close to Sir *John's* Mind, that he could not get rid of it without discovering some Resentments, for that very Night they afterwards broke into

into the Mill ; when in his Bed-Chamber, he told his Lady what Reports had been brought to him, and under what danger he lay ; but this Story his Lady took little Notice of, and esteemed it no better than a Fiction, and idle Report, and when Morning came he repeated the Story over again with some regret ; unto which his Lady replied, *It's Palm Sunday, and we must certainly go to Church, and serve God this Holy Day.* Which positive Resolution of hers, put Sir John upon Arming himself secretly, to be able to resist his Enemies, if he should be assaulted in his way to Church.)

WHICH Parenthesis being finished, I return to Beaumont and his Accomplices Lodged in the Mill.

ON Palm-Sunday, very early in the Morning, the Miller sent his Wife in haste to fetch some Corn from the Mill ; accordingly she coming to the Mill, found the Door open, and these Gentlemen gotten into Possession, who presently seized upon the Woman, bound her Hand and Foot, and laid her in a safe place, to prevent her from carrying News of their being there ; and the Woman not returning as her Husband expected, he began to be angry, and in much Wrath takes a Cudgel into his hand, threatening therewith sharply and severely to Chastize her for her delay.

AND thus, in all haste he repairs to the Mill, with full intention soundly to Beat her for her Negligence, where coming and finding his Wife in that captiv'd Condition, and much wondering thereat, as not knowing the cause ; the Gentlemen presently undeceived him about his Wife, by taking and binding him after the same manner, and quietly laid him in the same Posture, and close by her Side.

IN the interim, and all the while this was acting, Sir John Eland and his Family were preparing themselves ready to go to Church, but Sir John, having still in his Mind the thoughts of being Surprized by his Enemies, clad himself (as you have been told) in concealed Armour, to prevent (if possible) any Mis-
chief

chief that might befall him. Accordingly he, his Lady, his Son, and his Family set forward towards the Church, their way lying by the Mill, the Water being then small by reason of the Drought, and for the gainest way they went over the Dam Stones ; which thing being diligently observed by *Adam Beaumont*, he presently comes out of the Mill, with a Long-Bow in his Hand, notches his Arrow to the string, and with much Fury shot at the Knight, on whose Breast the Arrow struck, but he being well Armed, it presently glanced off, and fell to the Ground ; with that *Wilkin* of *Lockwood* grew angry, and said, *Cousin you shoot wide*, whereupon *Lockwood* drew an Arrow and shot at him himself, from which the Knight received no harm, but Smiling, to himself thus he said, *If my Father had been thus clad in Armour, he had not been Slain by the Hands of these Wicked Men ; and if the Men of Eland did but know with what Dangers I am assaulted, soon would they appear to my Rescue, and speedily put to flight these my Treacherous and Cruel Enemies, and I be certainly Rescued from their Bloody Purposes, who are thus come by stealth to take away my Life.* O Eland (saith he) *if thou hadst but known of this their cruel Design, thou wouldst soon have prevented it, by disappointing their Malicious Purposes.* Nor had Sir *John* only these good Thoughts of those Townsmen, but they that were in the Mill were doubtful in the Matter, and were afraid of being Surprized by their Power, in regard the Morning came on apace, and they observed that People began more openly to stir abroad ; and that caused *Lockwood* without delay to draw another Arrow, and with that he shot the Knight through the Head who presently fell down Dead upon the Place ; also at the same Time some other of them mortally Wounded his only Son and Heir, who was, by the Discouraged and mournful Servants, taken up, and carried into *Eland-Hall*, where he immediately Died of his Wounds, and with him expired the Male Name of *Eland*.

THUS in a short Space was the Family of *Elands* of *Eland* utterly destroyed, there being none left alive

of the whole Blood, but one only Sister, who shortly after was Married to a *Savile*, the lineal Ancestor to the Right Honourable the late Lord Marquis of *Halifax*, and *Eland-Hall*, and the Manor of *Eland*, are now in the Possession of Sir *George Savile*, Bart. as Heir to that Noble Family.

HAVING thus with much Brevity, given an Account of the fatal Catastrophe of the Ancient Family of the *Elands*, it is Time to enquire after the Success of *Beaumont* and his Accomplices.

THESE Confederates having accomplished the Work they came about, they speedily, and without delay, quitted their Post at the Mill, marching in good Order towards *Whittle-Lane* End, and so on to *Old Earth yate*, and from thence by a private Gate, they craftily conveyed themselves towards *Anely* Wood, which lay about three quarters of a Mile from *Eland* Town; which Town had by this Time received the Alarm of their Lord's untimely Death, for no sooner had the Lord's Servants gotten Liberty from attending the dead Corps of their Master and his Son, but they hasted away to *Eland*, proclaiming up and down the Town that their Lord was murderously Slain, and who the Men were that did it.

Whittel, *Smith*, *Remington*, *Bunny*, and the chief of the *Yeomandry*, forthwith harnessed themselves with Armour and Weapons wherewith to pursue these noted Murderers; calling to their Aid all the Commonalty of the Town, who joined to them with full and free Consent, setting forth Hue and Cry after the flying Enemy; some with long Bows, some with Pitch-Forks, and long Staves, others brought great knotted Clubs, and rusty Bills, that the Sun had not shone on for many a Day, and to them came all the Parish People who were coming to the Church, uniting themselves with Love and good Will to this mixed Multitude.

Beaumont, *Lockwood* and *Quarmby*, with their Followers, hearing the loud Noise, and beholding the vast Number of People which were in pursuit of them,
bravel

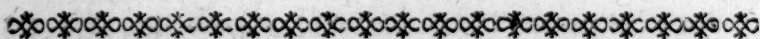
bravely, and with much Courage and Resolution they fac'd about, made a deliberate Stand, and formed their few Followers into a Military Figure, and with this small Handful, made very brave and stout Resistance, so long as any Arrows were left amongst them, during which smart Skirmish, *Quarmby*, the hardiest and most resolute Man amongst them all, for he would not flee one Foot from his Ground, tho' all their Ammunition was spent; and he overpressed with the Multitude of *Eland* Men, but stood manly fighting until he fell to the Ground through the much Blood he had lost by his mortal Wounds; which *Lockwood* beholding, stoutly rescu'd, as he thought, his dead Body, and nobly took it up and carry'd it on his Back into the Midst of *Anely* Wood. And there (as being his nigh Kinsman) he took a Purse of Gold out of his Pocket, and delivered the same unto his Followers, with this Command, saying, *Deliver this to my Cousin dear, and with it let good Cheer be made, and in your Mirth remember my dead Kinsman and me, for now you see that the Day is utterly lost, and every Man must shift the best he can for himself.*

IN the mean Time *Eland* Men were fiercely following *Lockwood* in *Anely* Wood, until he quite escaped out of their Sight, and fled for Refuge amongst his Friends and Relations, which being well observed by these his Pursuers, and that it was in vain to follow him any further, they returned back, and in their Way through the Wood, they found *Quarmby* yet alive, who they immediately slew, to rid him out of his Pain; and left him to be buried by the Care of his Followers. And thus ended the fatal and bloody Quarrel betwixt *Eland*, *Beaumont*, *Lockwood*, and *Quarmby*.



A
Short but full Account
OF THE
LIVES and DEATHS
OF

WILKIN LOCKWOOD, and ADAM BEAUMONT, Esqrs. and what Travels and Adventures happened unto them after the Battle with *Eland* Men in *Anely* Wood, as the same is Recorded in a very Ancient Manuscript, in the Custody of a very worthy Gentleman, kindly communicated for Public Satisfaction.



 F all the Deformities which o'erspread this our Earthly Globe, none of them do so truly affect our Minds with repeated Compassions, as doth our beholding helpless Youth and oppressed Innocency, violently expos'd to the Rage and Cruelty of insatiable Malice.

IT was these sad Objects which gave Words of Grief, and mournful Notes of Sorrow to our old Poet's Description, which he hath given us of Sir *John Eland's* Tragedies in the foregoing History of his Life and Death.

NOR can unlawful and unjust Revenge, consecrate and make virtuous any Attempts, that in their most modest Dress are the true Servants of Sin. Since
Blood

Blood and Rapine are the genuine Off-spring of Satan, the most specious Pleas of Honour and Renown, cannot cleanse them from their Diabolical Tincture, nor set them beyond the Power and Reach of Vindictive Justice, as hath been fully exemplified in all Historical Discourses of this Nature, and may, in some few Remarks, receive fresh Evidence from the Lives and Deaths of those two Gentlemen, who providing against one Danger, did certainly fall into far greater, through their own Credulity, and the Treachery of false Friends, as was more particularly the Case of *Lockwood*, who is the First that enters upon the Stage of this Discourse, and of whom we are told, that after his Escape from the Pursuit of *Eland* Men, in *Anely* Wood, who, tho' he was filled with Thoughtfulness of Care and Diligence, seeking to find Security for his Person amongst his Allies, Friends, and Acquaintance, yet could he not find any secure Residence, until he retired to a solitary Place within this Country, called *Camel-Hall*, nigh *Cawthorn*, and here for a Season he fixed his Station, well thinking with himself, that here he might continue free from Discovery, which hoped Freedom gave Liberty to his Juvenal Thoughts, and that now without Fear of Danger, he might unbend the Bow of his Mind, as he had done that of his Defensive Weapon, whereupon, amongst other his private Diversions, he chanced, unfore-thought of, to fall into the Company of a young Woman, of whose Parts and Beauty he became greatly enamour'd, not so much out of any Design he had to make her his conjugal Mate, but only to insinuate so far into her Affections, as to engage her to be to him a Lady of Pleasure; and so well were his Addresses managed, that he soon obtained so great an Interest in her Favour, as privately to receive from her many select Meetings, very secret and suitable to both their Inclinations; And the more to conceal these their stolen Pleasures, that the Vulgar might remain wholly ignorant of their Amours, (Wit being always pregnant in such Cases) with united

ted Consent, they made choice of a large hollow Oak, which they occasionally found out within *Emly* Park (when they were diverting themselves in that shady Grove from the Vehemency of *Sol's* reflected Beams) to be the Seat of their concealed Enjoyments.

BUT long could not this their Iterated Correspondence continue obscured from every Eye, especially not from the Keeper of the Park, in regard his Watchful Eyes daily surveyed each Corner of his Circuit; besides he usually keeping his Ranges, both Day and Night, but more especially at such Seasons, and in those Hours did his Place require his exactest Observation, when Lovers of stolen Game did usually, and for the most part, make their appointed Meetings.

IN this critical Moment, and on this public Account, was the occasion first given of *Lockwood's* Discovery. For the wiley Keeper, by a frequent treading of his old Measures, soon descried the private and obscure Retirement of these passionately engaged Lovers, who had no Eyes left for any thing but themselves, and their premeditated Pleasures; and these his Observations were by him managed with that concealed Art, as if he had been Possessor of *Gyges's* Ring, by which he could see all others, but none were so quick sighted as to discover him; for so dexterously did he Traverse his Steps, that he always kept his Body hid and invisible to their Sight, when his Ear was within reach of their Discourse, and this he Performed even at the very first remark he had made of such strange Guests entering so boldly within the verge of his Power.

BUT afterwards he so contrived his Walk, that, without any discovery made by them, he drew himself unto that close, familiar, and clear Prospect of both their Bodies and Faces, that he certainly knew, and was fully assured, that the Man was really *Lockwood*, and that the Woman who so frequently gratified him with her interchanged Kindnesses, was certainly his Neighbour's Daughter, whose Name and Habitation was very well known unto him.

THE

THE Keeper being filled with this Sight, and big with thoughts of such an unexpected Discovery, was not so fore-casting in his Mind, as to make profit to himself of this new Adventure by using such methods of discovery as might end in a Pecuniary Reward, but on the contrary, like a rash Gamester, without all Consideration he loudly winds his Horn, filling all the adjacent Neighbourhood with the Noise of the secret Enjoyments of these two unfortunate Lovers. And may well put us in Mind of that pithy Passage in *Plutarch*, That none can so disguise themselves but at some Times their Hearts may be seen at their Tongues end; and it is no small Blessing that we reap by Reading of Histories, in regard as in a Glass we may behold what those Virtues were, for which God made some Persons and People Prosperous and Successful, and for what Vices they became wretched and Miserable; a Truth so undeniable this is, that we have the same exemplified in the Story before us.

WHERE we are told, That the Noise which the Keeper's Narrative made, Ecchoed so very loud into *Lockwood's* Ears, that he readily concluded he could no longer remain in safety in the midst of such large and open Discoveries of these his Youthful Miscarriages

THEREFORE out of Hand he withdraws himself, in the most private Manner he could devise, to a Place he judged to be far more safe and secure, which he found out at *Fenny-Bridge*, where he remained in Peace for some considerable Time, without all danger of an open Surprize, or secret Treachery, and might have continued so, if the thoughts of his old Love had not daily increased into the fermenting heats of those violent Passions, which nothing could either mitigate or cure, but her that gave the Wound; for as a Learned Man hath very accutely observed, *One may as soon expect to bind a Wolf from his Prey, with the Guts of a tender Kid, as to restrain, with Reason, the unruly Efforts of a Lustful Passion.*

THEREFORE maugre all dangerous Oppositions that he might find in his way, he resolved forthwith to pay a Visit to his forsaken Friend; To that purpose adventuring boldly into the common Road towards the Place of her Habitation, he casually and unexpectedly meets with two young Gentlewomen of his Kindred, as they were Travelling from Lepton to Whitley, who after a most Surprizing Manner, thus very briskly Salutes him, *Cousin, It is to us no small Matter of admiration that you have remained so long Absent from your Cousin Adam Beaumont, in regard we are credibly informed, there is such diligent search made after you by the Sheriff and his Men, and many others besides to attack your Person, and that some or other of these are placed almost at every Post where you usually Travel, or make your Residence.*

Therefore, pray be advised by us who heartily wish your welfare, and do judge it to be your safest Course forthwith to repair to Crosland-Hall, where you may have frequent opportunity to go with Adam Beaumont and other Gentlemen to Hanley and Holmforth, there to Hunt both the Red and the Fallow Deer, rather than be taken and Imprisoned by these Men to the Hazard of your Life, for with them you will have the Pleasure of Hunting, and the Musical Notes of the Melodious Hounds; whereas now, as you are under these Circumstances, you live in continual Fear, without any manner of Musical Mirth, except it be now and then that you hear the Noise of the Bag-Pipe, in some obscure Corner. So that all things duly Considered, we most earnestly beg of you to take our Advice, Speedily and out of Hand, who are your well wishers, and proceed no further to your Woman, by whom you will most certainly be Betrayed, but go with us, just now, to Crosland-Hall, where you may be safe.

WHICH Words of theirs, at this Juncture of Time, and in so remarkable a Season, were so effectually obliging and prevalent, that he promised faithfully to be with them at Adam Beaumont's before he did either eat or drink: and under this Promise, he suddenly parted from these two Gentlewomen, speedily posting thro' the

the Woods to *Camel-Hall*, where his Woman did then reside.

BUT alas! he made but too much Haste to his own Ruin, which had thus been contrived by his Enemies during his Absence.

Boswell, who was at that time Under-Sheriff, as well as Owner of *Camel-Hall*, had a little before *Lockwood*'s coming thither, been with his Tenant to contrive his Way-laying, that he might make him his Prisoner at his next coming; menacing the Tenant, that if he would not do it, he would certainly not only turn him off from his Farm, but do him some other, if not a greater Mischief; but if indeed he would discover to him *Lockwood*, so soon as ever he came and enter'd into his House, he should not only be continued his Tenant, but he would also add unto that, many other considerable Gifts.

UPON which large Promises made by *Boswell*, the Tenant made unto him a faithful Engagement to use his Endeavour to betray *Lockwood* into his Custody, at his next coming to his House; accordingly no sooner did *Lockwood* (void of all Fears, as not expecting any Treachery in so experienced a Friend, and who was so many Ways obliged by him before) enter into *Camel-Hall*, in hopes with Freedom to enjoy the Society of his Mistress, but the Tenant went himself to give *Boswell* Notice of his being come to his House, whose unmanly, as well as unfaithful Conduct, may very aptly bring to our Minds the wise Saying of *Paterculus*.

For who is it (saith he) when he sees a Man in Adversity, that retains the Memory of any former Benefits, but rather judge in their Minds that no Thanks can be due to Men in Calamity, as when Fortune changes, doth not also change his Fate? for so great Pompey found it true by Experience, who flying from the Battle of Pharsalia, he cast himself under the Protection of Ptolomy, K. of Egypt, not doubting but to find him a true Friend, on whose Father he had formerly bestowed so many Favours at Alexandria; but instead of requiting Pompey with faithful Protection,
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Be no sooner had him within his Power but he commanded His Egyptian Slave to cut off his head.

WHICH Historical Passage was but too truly verified in *Lockwood's* Treacherous Friend, for though with *Ptolomy*, he did not cause his Head to be cut off by his Slave, yet he basely betrayed him into his Power, who he knew sought nothing so much as his Death, for *Boswell* no sooner had Notice of his coming, but he presently assembled together a great Company of Men to his Aid, and with them he came to *Camel-Hall* and beset the House round about, asking very Peremptorily for *Lockwood*; and the first that made Answer to his Demand was *Lockwood* himself, who, like a most Noble and Daring Champion, in Defiance of him and all his Power, lordly made Answer, and said, I am here.

WHEREUPON *Boswell*, with some others of Authority with him, commanded him in the King's Name peaceably to surrender himself a Prisoner into their Custody; unto which *Lockwood* readily, as well as boldly replied, and said, *He scorn'd to do it, so long as he had Life and Strength to defend himself against all their Force.*

AND this his Conduct was so brave and manly, and his Resistance so perilous to the Assailants, that *Boswell* and his Company, began to be in doubt of their Conquest over him; insomuch, that finding themselves disappointed of entring upon him with Violence into the House; they proceeded from Blows to Words, and positively told him, that if he would not yield and surrender himself a Prisoner, they would burn the House over his Head; but these their threatening Words, was by *Lockwood* lightly valued as a flaming Boast, for most courageously with his Bow, he so bravely defended himself, and so successfully annoyed them, that they began utterly to despair of vanquishing him, and undoubtedly would have withdrawn their Men, if his wicked Paramour had not prevented his Resolutions, by suddenly leaping upon him, as if she would have lovingly

ingly embraced him, and so got the Opportunity of cutting his Bow-String in sunder, with the Knife she had concealed in her Hand, after which treacherous and most wicked Deed, she hasted with Speed away from him, leaving him astonished at her amazing and hard-hearted Wickedness; but after a slender Recollection of himself and his sad Circumstances, he call'd aloud after her in this fruitless Language; *Fie on thee Whore! that ever thou wert born, thus wickedly to destroy human Life, and by thee, and such, let all Men take Example, and beware of making themselves Slaves to the Enchantments of such Lascian Witches.*

THIS said, he retrieves his wonted Courage, and, like a generous Captain, having summoned together all the Parts of true Valour, he lets *Boswell* and his Company know, by his Manly Deeds, that neither Force nor Fraud could win him to their Obedience.

WHEREUPON *Boswell* and his Company cease from all manner of open and hostile Attempts, and now endeavour by feigned Speeches, and most hypocritical Promises, to draw him to their Lure. And, indeed, our own Experience hath taught us, that Credulity is but too frequently found to be the error of Noble and Generous Souls, who, hating Treachery in themselves, are apt to conclude every Man to be furnished with the lovely Tempers of Truth and Fidelity; as did this Forlorn and Distressed Gentleman, who finding himself altogether unable any longer to grapple with, and Successfully to withstand their Power and Multitude, and being also willing to secure unto himself a longer time of Life, he suffered his great Spirit to submit unto Terms of Peace, as believing he really had to do with a Gentleman, that valued his Honour by his Word; and upon that account he very Peaceably, and Generously yields his Person to their promised Mercy, not at all doubting but that he had to do with Men of Worth and Integrity.

BUT alas! it prov'd far otherwise to his utter Ruin and Destruction; for no sooner did he surrender himself

himself into their Custody, but they first Bound and Manacled his Hands that he could not defend his Life, and then most Cruelly Murder'd him, to the utter Extirpation of the Antient Family of *Lockwood* of *Lockwood*.

HAVING thus given a true account of *Lockwood's* Life and Death, I proceed in order to relate what Adventure befel *Adam Beaumont*, Esq; and after what manner, as we are Credibly informed, he ended his Life; And thus it befel him.

AFTER the Battle in *Anely Wood*, when they fled from the Pursuit of *Eland Men*, *Adam Beaumont*, with all the speed he could make, retired himself to *Croftland-Hall*, his Paternal Seat, where, for some certain time, he lived in so much Security and Freedom from outward Troubles and Dangers, that he frequently diverted himself amongst other Gentlemen his Friends and Neighbours, with Hunting of Deer, Hare, and other Generous Exercises befitting a Man of his Quality, not doubting but that all was well and safe with him, now that the great Storm first raised by Sir *John Eland*, of *Eland*, was thus suddenly blown over, without any flying Reports of further Revenge.

IN this manner of Living he continued without fear of any sudden Surprize, until he was certainly informed of the sudden Surprize, and cruel Death of *Lockwood*, his near Kinsman, done, and executed on him by *Boswell*, the Under-Sheriff, and his Followers, after a most open and very hostile manner, contrary to their most solemn Vow and Promises faithfully made unto him.

THIS Story was to him not only Surprizing, but most uncomfortable Tidings, for that now he might visibly observe the Hemisphere, under which he had hitherto moved with an undisturbed Peace, to gather Clouds and Blackness, and also violently to threaten him with dismal and unavoidable Storms of Sorrow and Distress: And the more terrible was its appearance, in regard he had no Friend left to share with him in his Misery, or in whose Counsel he could safely

ly confide, in this Day of great Distress, for *Lockwood* was taken from him beyond all recovery, and his Cousin *Lacy*, his only Surviving Trustee, was removed far from him into the North Country, there to escape this threatening Tempest, of which some Relations had given him secret Notice, so that he was left to Sink or Swim, in his own single Bottom, in these raging and tempestuous Seas, in which Safety could not be promised, either to his Lying at Anchor, or Launching boldly into the dangerous Abyss of outward Enemies.

FOR to this sad and fatal Dilemma was he reduced that to stay at home was but to bring him under *Lockwood's* Predicament, and to expose his Person to the Treachery of intestine Hypocrites, whose Cruelties most commonly exceed the Malicious Deeds of open Foes; and to venture abroad was openly to bid defiance unto Death.

BUT which of these two Evils to make choice of, he had none to be his Counsellor; and certainly greater Discomforts cannot lightly overtake any Man, and to want a safe Retirement, and a true Friend, to devise, assist, and relieve him when he is surrounded with Malicious and Implacable Enemies. For a true Friend, like the Spirits and Sinews of our Bodies, have both one Motion and Inclination, for they mingle Cares, and make a compleat union with our Griefs. So that, according to the old Adage, happy is that Man that hath such a Friend at his need; but more happy is he that hath no need of such a Friend. True it is, that in the Days of Prosperity we never want Multitudes of Friends, but when adverse Fortune turns the Wheel, where's the Man that will share with us in our Comfortless Solitudes? And such really was the Condition of this Distressed Young Gentleman; for at Home he durst not stay for fear of being Betray'd, and to go Abroad without a Guide was violently to rush into Mischief, there being Snares laid for him in every Corner, and Spies posted in all Quarters to give notice when, and how to have

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him Surprized, on every Motion: For many unexpected Enemies now appear'd against him, in regard divers and sundry Precepts were come from *London* to Arrest him, all of them already put into the Sheriff's Hands, who had his Men placed in all Parts of the Country to way-lay him, in what Road soever he should take. This he very well knew, and these his Misfortunes he in vain Laments to Stones and Trees, (for no Human Ears were nigh him) that had neither Will nor Power to Help and Succour him. Where is Counsel to be had in this case? And unto whom could he better turn in this great crowd of Difficulties, than to his own Great and Manly Spirit? Brave to Win, or to Lose all by one brisk Effort, that being the fatal cast he was now to throw; and this he has Gallantly perform'd, by adventuring, without fear, single, and alone, to Travel thorough the Country by Night till he could get to a Port where he might Ship himself into a Foreign Country; and this he so effectually performed, that after a few Nights and Days he was safely Landed within the Realm of *France*: And being now upon a Shore, and within a Kingdom that usually Rates Honour at its utmost Value, and in that grand Stage of Remark, this Young Gentleman gave such visible Testimonies of his Noble Extract, and true Personal Valour, that he had not long remained in those Parts, till Men of Worth and Grandeur had made Observations upon his Brave and Generous Conduct; and that first brought him into the Acquaintance, and afterwards into the Service of the Knights of *Rhodes*, to Fight under them in no mean Command, in Defence of the Christian Faith within the Kingdom of *Hungary*, which was then very Powerfully Invaded with a vast Army of *Turkish* Infidels. In this Great and Stupendous Adventure, he gave most large Proofs of his almost invincible Strength, and most Undaunted Courage.

In these Dangerous Wars and Prodigious Battles it was, that our *English* Heroe arrived to great Fame
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and Dignity amongst those Celebrated Champions of our Holy Faith ; and amongst whom some have not been afraid to say, that the Name of *Beaumont* is to be found Registered amongst the Knights of *Rhodes*. But however that may be received or credited I know not, yet that which I am going to say of him is undeniably true. Namely, That out of *Hungary* he writ a private Letter of his great Successes and Honours he had obtain'd in that Country, all of it Written and Subscribed with his own hand, directed unto *Jenkin Dixon*, Dwelling at the *Hole-House*, within the Parish of *Almundbury*, in the County of *York* ; which his kind Letter gave great occasion of Joy to all his Friends, and well-Wishers to him and his Family, in regard they had now gotten certain Knowledge where he was, and how it was with him, as also from whence, and in what manner they might have a true Account hereafter of this Gentleman's Life and Death.

AND accordingly, not many Years after, they received a true and full Narrative both of his Life and Death,

OF his Life, That his Residence was sometimes at *Rhodes* amongst the Knights, (if he was not one of that Honourable Fraternity) and sometimes in *Hungary*, where he was reputed for one of their Grand Champions.

OF his Death, That in one of these Places, in their Service, in Defence of the Christian Religion, he very Honourable ended his Life, to the great Satisfaction of all those who are Honourers, and well-Wishers to the Noble and Antient Family of *Beaumonts* ; and will, no doubt, give full Satisfaction to all Candid Readers of the Lives and Deaths of *Lockwood* and *Beaumont*, after their Contest with *Eland* Men in *Anely Wood*, when they Pursued them to take Revenge on their Persons for Slaying their Lord, and his Son, Sir *John Eland* of *Eland*.



